The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. Milliken. John C. Backus.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. [illegible] COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Particular attention to collections.

G A BERRY,
Attorney at Law,
Notary Public & U. S. Commissioner.
Office in Exchange Building, Main St.,
BRADFORD, M'KEAN CO., PA.

O A HOTCHKISS,
Attorney at Law.
[illegible]
Main [illegible] BRADFORD, PA

R. B STONE,
Attorney at Law.
[illegible]
BRADFORD PA

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA
Careful attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his professional duties. VanScoy Building, corner of Corydon and Mechanic Streets.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to act as attorney for the [illegible] also [illegible] to buy [illegible] He will give information [illegible] in any [illegible] of this Estate in McKean County. [illegible]
Trusteeship's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 21, 1873

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
—AND—
Restaurant,
SARTWELL BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR,
Smethport, Pa.
O. W. Sartwell. S. D. Sartwell.

C. V. GILLIS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS
Paints, Oils,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.,
KANE, PA.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, near Main St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P E. STONE, Clerk,
Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Prop.,
UNION STREET,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Convenient to Depot.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Modified in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests.

CABINET SHOP,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT.
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PAINTING & GRAINING.
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SASSE.

S A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office in Second Floor of "Hamlin" Block.
SMETHPORT, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House,
and is prepared to do
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be suited for yourselves.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
—AND—
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

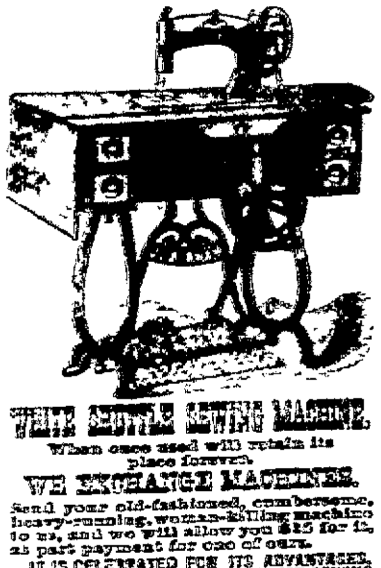
WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

J. C. HAMLIN,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
RANGES, STOVES,
Shelf Furniture, Tinware,
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
and every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, SO THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.
THE MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

A Sleeping Village.

The village sleeps; the moonbeams fall,
Pale, still and cold, on roof and wall,
And flood the empty street.
How still! The dust lies all unstirred,
No sound of rolling wheels is heard,
No tread of passing feet.

Where traffic hurried to and fro,
Only the night winds come and go,
Whirling the dead leaves by.
The cold lake laps its pebbled shore
And round each closely bolted door
The frost creeps silently.

The village sleeps—oh, blessed rest!
With hard hands folded on its breast,
Lies overburdened toil;
Grief smiles in dreams, its woe forgot;
Pale want forgets its dreary lot;
The springs of care uncoil.

The fevers that infest the day
Yield to the night, and sink away
To pulses soft and even.
E'en joy is still; love nestles deep
In clasping arms, whose touch makes sleep
A calm as sweet as heaven.

The night grows deeper: colder falls
The moonlight on the silent walls;
Still creeps the stealthy frost:
And deeper grows the calm of rest
In throbbing brain and troubled breast,
By day so passion tossed.

Oh, blessing priceless, night and sleep!
Did never close the eyes that weep;
Did struggle never cease,
Did ne'er the balm of rest come down
Upon the weary, toiling town—
Then death were sole release.

FAITHFUL DORA.

The blood red ribbons of the storm threatening sunset were fluttering in the west; the huge oak trees and pines of the forest were murmuring ominously, and the one chimney of the little farmhouse on the edge of the woods sent up its blue column of smoke, like a cheery hand beckoning to the wayworn traveler, over the hill. And how bright and cozy the interior of the kitchen looked, as Dora Klein stood on the threshold, cold, hungry and inexpressibly weary. A little girl, blue eyed and blonde haired, scarcely yet sixteen, with shy aspect and a shrinking mien; she had walked all the way from the city, seeking vainly for work at the various habitations that she had passed, and now at nightfall she was nearly discouraged.

"A girl?" said Mrs. Myers, dubiously, as Dora Klein proferred her meek request. "I did talk about hiring a girl, but I don't know anything about you."

"Please try me," faltered Dora. "I am so tired, and I know no one in all this county, and, indeed, I will do my best to serve you."

Mrs. Myers turned to her husband, who sat by the fire, trotting a chubby two-year-old on his foot. "What shall I do, James?"

"She's a total stranger," said Mr. Myers.

"But she looks so weary and worn out," said the wife.

"Well, let her come in and stay all night—a bowl of bread and milk and one night's lodging won't break us."

So Dora Klein was admitted into the farmer's little family, and so neat and handy was she about the place, so light and agile in her movements, so quick to learn and steadfast to remember that good natured little Mrs. Myers had engaged her before she had been in the house a week.

"You women are so impulsive," said the honest farmer, shaking his head. "Suppose she should turn out bad?"

"How can she, James?" said Mrs. Myers, indignantly. "She has a face as innocent as baby's."

"My dear, I don't believe in physiognomy."

"Nor I, altogether, but I do believe in Dora Klein."

And as the days and weeks went by, Mr. Myers was obliged to confess to himself that so far, at least, his wife's judgment, or rather instinct, had been correct. The last November leaves were fluttering down one clear, cold afternoon, when Mrs. Myers stood at the door, ready to join her husband and baby in the wagon, to attend a merry making at the nearest village, some miles beyond, while Dora Klein was to remain at home to "keep house."

"Mind you feed the chickens at five o'clock, Dora, and don't forget the little calf in the pen; and if you have any extra time, you can just chop the heart and the apples for the Saturday mince pies, and"—

"Come, wife, come!" called out her husband, from the wagon.

"And if the house should catch fire, or anything," added this prudent little edition of Martha, "troubled with many cares," "remember, Dora, that the money is in an old stocking under the old board by the south window, and the silver in a japanned box close to it."

"Yes, m'm," said Dora, kissing her hand to the laughing baby; "I'll remember."

"Some people would say, my dear, that that wasn't a very sharp proceeding of yours," said Mr. Myers, as they drove away.

"What do you mean?" asked his wife.

"To tell that girl just where our valuables are kept."

"James! What an idea! Why, I can trust Dora just as implicitly as I would trust myself."

Mr. Myers whistled and drove on, and his wife was vexed with him for even thinking such a doubt of Dora Klein.

But as they were jogging slowly homeward in the November starlight, a neighbor hailed them, joyously, from the top of a load of barrels.

"I say, it's time you were home," said Nehemiah Hardbroke; "your gal's got company."

"What do you mean?" demanded Myers.

"Why, the doors and windows were all open as I came by the crossroads, jist where ye can see 'cross the medder to your back door, and there was two or three men in the kitchen. I thought it was some of your folks, till I see your wagon, just now."

James Myers looked at his wife.

Mrs. Myers' white, anxious face returned the gaze.

"Dora is there," gasped the wife; "she would see that—that nothing happened."

"Dora is there," assented Mr. Myers, "that's the very reason I'm worried. Hold the baby firm, and I'll see what speed is left in old Dobbin."

How they rattled over the frosty road, Dobbin galloping as if trying the turf, and the old wood rushing past them like the scenic splendors of a panorama, while to the anxious hearts of wife and husband, every moment seemed an age. The house was dark when they reached it. Mr. Myers flung the reins over the dashboard and sprung out.

"Dora! Dora Klein!" he called, but there was no answer save the faint echo of his own voice.

And when the lamp was lighted, it shone on a scene of dismay and confusion; but the first corner at which the farmer glanced revealed to him that the loose boards beneath the south window had been torn away, and the treasure nook which had held the silver spoons and the stocking full of bank notes—their little all—was empty.

"So much for your girl and her friends, Janie!" said Mr. Myers, in the bitterness of his first anger; and Mrs. Myers burst into tears, not so much, after all, at the loss of the money, although that was a serious enough matter, as to think that little Dora Klein, of whom she had unconsciously grown so fond, was unworthy of a kind thought.

That was one side of the little, every day life story at the cottage; and now let us take a peep at the other. Her master and mistress had scarcely been gone an hour, and Dora was chopping away at the heart, singing some roundelay as she worked, when there was a creaking on the floor, and turning her head, she started to behold two tall, gruff looking men in the room.

"Who are you?" demanded Dora, with feigned valor, "and what do you want?"

"Don't worry yourself, my lass," said the taller of the twain, gruffly, "and don't make any noise, if you don't want your neck twisted round like a chicken's."

While the other, busying himself in reconnoitering the cupboards and shelves, turned suddenly round with a volley of oaths.

"Nothing but tin and pewter," he snarled. "Where is the silver, girl?"

"We have no silver," said Dora, falteringly. "What should poor people like us do with silver?"

"The money, then? I know there is money; for I saw him come out of the bank, yesterday morning, with a walletful. Quick, we haven't any time to lose."

"It's—it's up stairs, sewed into the bottom of the feather bed, in the spare room," hesitated Dora. "But you won't hurt me?"

"What should we hurt you for?" scornfully demanded the ruffian. "Go up stairs, Jack, and see, while I stay here to keep this girl from raising the neighborhood."

"I shall not scream," said Dora, elevating her head a little contemptuously. "Who is there to hear me, if I did? We are two miles from a house."

"And that's true enough," said the man called Jack. "Give us your knife, Casey, and we'll stir up the live goose feathers to some purpose. The gal won't trouble us."

But the heavy footsteps of the men had hardly sounded at the head of the stairs when Dora Klein's languid assumption of indifference vanished. Like a winged sprite she flew across the room, and noiselessly prying up the loose boards with a knife, she caught up the japanned box and the stocking, and, hiding them in her apron, jumped from the low window to avoid the noise of the rusty door hinge, and struck into the woods at the back of the house.

No hare ever darted more swiftly through the tangled paths of the forest than did Dora Klein, until at last safe in the deepest recesses, where no one who was not nimble as a deer, and slender as herself, could follow. And then, crouching down among the undergrowth, she watched and waited. As the night approached, and a friendly dusk crept over hill and dale, she ventured by degrees to approach the side of the woods, where the north star beamed overhead, reassuring her of her whereabouts. And when at length the hoarse voices of the two men, hurrying down a secluded by-road, struck momentary terror to her heart, the afterthought followed with blessed relief—the certainty that they were gone and she was safe.

Mr. Myers and Janie were sitting sadly by the fire that they had just rekindled, neither of them with any heart to set about the preparation of the frugal evening meal, when the door creaked on its hinges, and something glided in pale and silent.

The next moment the japanned silver box and the stocking lay in Mrs. Myers' lap, and Dora Klein was sobbing on her shoulder.

"Why, Dora," exclaimed the farmer, "what does this mean?"

And Dora told her story incoherently and full of sobbing pauses; and when it was concluded Mrs. Myers threw her arms around the girl's neck and kissed her again and again.

"James, James," she cried, almost hysterically, "you will never mistrust Dora Klein again."

And Farmer Myers, wiping away a tear-drop or so from his eyes, confessed that little Dora Klein had been as true a heroine as Joan of Arc herself.

Fashion Notes.

The newest evening dresses are generally a combination of two colors and from two to four materials; satin is much used as a trimming to silks, brocades and gauzes that are dull looking and have no luster on their surfaces. Waists made entirely *decollette* (which should only be ventured when there are shapely shoulders to uncover) are laced at the back with laces the color of the trimmings of the dress.

The newest fringes employed in evening toilets are composed of bunches of sewing silk, passed through the hem and tied in a close knot, thus doing away with a set heading. Fly fringes, with fluffy tassels of silk attached, are also popular.

Gauze dresses for gala occasions are usually made up over silk of the same color; the overskirts appear to be merely long wrinkled tabliers drawn back closely and draped rather higher on one side than the other. The bodice is frequently a Louis Quatorze basque, long and square behind, quite short on the hips, and pointed in front; the neck is square, and there is a plastron of silk, tulle or lace; the sleeves are entirely of gauze, and there is a small bouquet of flowers on the left hand corner of the square cut bodice. It is hardly necessary to add that these gauze dresses are only appropriate to young ladies' wear.

Opera jackets of white India cashmere, made to fit the figure and trimmed with bands of India embroidery showing many colors, are effectively worn to brighten up dark evening dresses. The large loose wraps for evening occasions are mostly dolmans or the long circulars, which last are easily thrown off and resumed again without disarranging the rest of the toilet. Dolmans of white basket cloth, finished with white fringe headed by a band of peacock's feathers, and circulars of cream colored matelasse lined with cardinal silk, are quoted among the more tempting of these evening confections.

Fashion sanctions the use of both medium and long dresses for street wear. For holding up the latter are in vogue all sorts of contrivances under the name of skirt supporters, but none of them are sufficiently effective to prevent a regret for the short walking suit so comfortably worn a few years ago.

Muffs are smaller than ever, and boas are in many instances worn fastened behind.

Underclothing is being trimmed with a new linen lace, very durable and appropriate for the purpose, called Torchon a Smyrne. This lace is said to be stronger than muslin, and so does not readily fail under the trying manipulations of the laundress. Silk Smyrna lace is very costly, and is used on both plush and velvet bonnets.

A Race for Life.

The Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* says: A couple of tramps waylaid a wealthy farmer in Louisa county, and springing out upon him demanded his money or life. He showed them a clean pair of heels, and they went at it. They chased him half a mile down through the roughest lane they ever stumbled over, then the whole crowd dashed through a briar hedge and went panting and sweating across an old corn field; then the chase struck for the woods and went wheezing up a steep hill, while the tramps pressed hard after him with bloodshot eyes and shortened breath; then the retreating farmer dashed across a frozen creek, and the tramps, following, broke through, but got out and chased the fugitive through a blackberry patch, across a forty acre stubble field, over another hill, down a ravine, across a stump field, and finally they overhauled him in the road, searched him, and found that he didn't have a nickel—not a solitary red cent. And if they wer'n't the maddest tramps!

Why She Mourned.

A woman named Marie Celvot has just been sentenced to twenty years at hard labor for the murder of her sister Julie in Paris. While the trial was going on she constantly wore a long crape veil. "Why do you wear this veil?" asked one of the officials. To which the sweet girl gently replied: "I am in mourning for my poor sister!" This fairly matches the French parricide who on being asked what he had to say after his condemnation for killing his father and mother, entreated the court to "have mercy on a poor orphan!"

There are seventy Protestant churches, with 26,000 members, in eastern Turkey; twenty-six with 3,000 in the central provinces, and twenty-four with 5,000 in the western districts.

The Old King.

An old, gray king lived long ago;
Slow beat his heart, bent was his form;
He chose a maiden for his bride
Fresh as a rose at morn.

A page moved in their palace halls,
With golden hair, of blithesome mien;
He bore her trailing silken robes;
He worshiped the fair queen.

And dost thou know this little song?
So sweet, so sad it is to hear.
Both queen and page to death were doomed
When life had grown—too dear!—*Heine.*

Items of Interest.

You cannot build a fire in the morning by lying in bed and "quarrelling about it."

Many a servant who beats his master's coat loves to fancy that the master is inside of it.

Any young man is made better by a sister's love. The love of another fellow's sister will do.

Dr. Eldridge, who died at Elmira, N. Y., left a fortune amounting to $8,000,000. He leaves Eldridge park to the city, which cost $500,000, together with $100,000, the interest of which is to be expended to keep it in good order.

There are now in operation in the United States no less than 800 paper mills, which are valued at $40,000,000 of capital invested, with a total production of $70,000,000. These mills usually employ 20,000 people, whose earning are footed up at $10,000,000 annually.

A certain community resort to what they call "cure by criticism" when any of their band is sick. They get around his bed and faithfully tell him all his faults, as far as known, and this, they say, "throws him into a profuse perspiration, usually resulting in a speedy recovery."

A young lawyer, trembling with fear, rose to make his first speech before Lord Ellenborough, and began: "My lord, my unfortunate client—my lord, my unfortunate client—my lord"— "Go on, sir, go on, said Lord Ellenborough; "as far as you have proceeded, the court is entirely with you."

The late General Bartlett, after having been several times wounded, wrote to the lady of his choice releasing her from her engagement, and it was she who wrote the memorable words: "I'll marry you if there's enough left of your body to hold your soul." He lived happily and left five children.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* says: They are awful glad over in Alexander county, Ill., that the election is over. Their candidate for Congress was J. St. Clair Jaffrelinghitzenhaus, and his overwhelming defeat is due solely to the fact that nobody was able to hurrah for him without being stopped in the middle of the cheer by a presentiment of lockjaw.

A Railroad King.

Several years ago the late Commodore Vanderbilt began withdrawing his capital from steamers and investing it in railroads, and at his death was the railroad king of this country. He owned more railroad stock, probably, than any one man in the world. He owned the Harlem, the Hudson River, the New York Central and the New Jersey railroad. He also possessed a controlling interest in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, with its branches and connections. It would almost be impossible to give the extent of his railroad dominions, the aggregate of which it is estimated is valued at between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000. At the celebration of his golden wedding, a dozen or more years ago, about one hundred and fifty of his descendants and relatives assembled at his house. On that pleasing occasion he gave his wife a beautiful little golden steamboat, with musical works instead of an engine. His first wife died in 1868. His second wife and present widow came from Mobile, Ala. She belonged to an aristocratic and wealthy family, but was reduced to poverty by the war. She was formerly married, but on grounds of incompatibility obtained a divorce from her husband and assumed her maiden name of Miss Crawford, by which name she was married to the commodore.

The Demon of Drunkenness.

The Manchester *Guardian* says: Edinburgh has been put "under the microscope" by a committee of the Established Church Presbytery, with a view to ascertain the extent of drunkenness in the city, and what measures the Church ought to adopt as a remedy for the evil. They have ascertained that in 1875, out of a population of 200,000, 2,152 persons were arrested for being drunk and incapable, and 4,672 persons charged with crime were drunk when apprehended. The total for the year was 6,824, of which number 4,076 were men and 2,748 women. They further state that during the past five years drunkenness among women had increased in Modern Athens thirty-six per cent., and among men thirty-three per cent., while the number charged with crime and found drunk when apprehended was greater last year than at any former period in the history of the city. But their report is not all shadow, and to relieve the gloom of these figures they assert that they had found no proof of an assertion sometimes made that a system of tippling during the day, both among men and women, was on the increase; and they state, also, as a favorable circumstance, that drunkenness among skilled workmen was much less prevalent than it was fifteen or twenty years ago.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1877.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Hartranft's Message is generally commended by all parties as a sensible, business like document. Unlike the average democrat ic Governor's message, it deals only with matters of State policy, and is not made the vehicle of a partisan disquisition upon the Presidential question, full of misstatements calculated to mislead the people.

The first part of the Message is devoted to a statement of the financial condition of the State, from which we condense the following:

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1875	$[illegible] 27
Receipts during fiscal year	6,[illegible]
	$7,672,497 64
Disbursements	[illegible] 62
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1876	184,097 02
Funded Debt	$[illegible]
Unfunded Debt	$ [illegible]
	$[illegible]
Sinking fund assets	[illegible]
Indebtedness unprovided for	$[illegible] 77

In the next five years about twelve millions of the State loans become payable, which would require an annual payment of two and a half millions. The Governor thinks this is not practicable or desirable, and recommends that a new loan be authorized at five per cent. redeemable in fifteen years and payable in thirty years.

All the expenditures of the government are payable out of the general fund except public debt and interest thereon, which are payable out of the Sinking Fund. By act of February 12, 1866, two thirds of all the tax on capital stock of all corporations of the Commonweath were diverted to the Sinking Fund, but the act further provided that for the year 1876 two thirds of the corporate tax shall be paid to the general fund, and the remaining one-third into the Sinking Fund. In 1877 the general fund will, therefore, receive only one third of this tax, instead of two-thirds as in 1876. This loss of one third of the corporation tax to this fund, with the natural reduction in this and other sources of revenue by reason of depression of business, will make the receipts of this fund about $800,000 less than last year. Expenses will have to be cut down materially, or additional revenue provided. The Governor is confident that $500,000 of expenses of last year, attending the Centennial, improvements, Legislature, judiciary, printing and suppressing riots, will not be necessary this year, leaving a reduction of about $300,000 to be provided for.

The passage of an act is recommended for the regulation and incorporation of savings banks, prohibiting them from becoming banks of discount, and confining them to their proper object—the safe-keeping of the savings of the people.

On the subject of education and schools, the Governor says, wisely: "Our school laws, the expression of a growing public sentiment, made from time to time, are a mass of fragmentary enactments, which it would be well to reconstruct in harmony with the wants of the community and the tendencies of the times. A revision of the methods and course of studies, a plan for building better and improved district school houses, a greater control over the whole system than the State now has are among the changes that are desirable." He also recommends some provisions for the education of friendless children, partly at the expense of the State.

The National Guard is highly complimented for its efficiency. The aim of the administration has been to make a small, compact, efficient body of troops that could be quickly called together and confidently relied upon in an emergency. The muster roll represents 370 officers and 6,996 enlisted men.

The necessary use of troops in some parts of the State to quell lawlessness, and the consequent enormous cost to the the tax payers, constrains the Governor to urge the passage of a law which will enable the Sheriff, in troublous times, to organize a force to be sworn into the service of, and paid by, the county. Troops would then be necessary only on the gravest occasions.

Penitentiaries and prisons are discussed, with a recommendation that only those sentenced to two years and over should be sent out of the several counties to the State prisons; the Board of Public Charities receive a good word; a law is recommended to prevent a repetition of the Brooklyn horror in any of our public places of amusements; the Centennial and progress of the Century is summed up in appropriate language. In a word, the Message is such as a good Governor of a great State would be expected to write.

The able editors who are impressed with the significance of the "immense popular majority" which Mr. Tilden received, should ponder for a few moments upon the following pregnant paragraph which occurs in one of H. V. Redfield's letters:

> "The reason that Tilden has a popular majority of 261,161 over Hayes is because a large portion of the black vote in the cotton States has been suppressed, or made to vote the ticket they hate. This is a fair estimate of the suppressed vote, including also those who were compelled to vote for Tilden against their will: Alabama, [illegible]; Georgia, [illegible]; Louisiana, 15,000; Mississippi, [illegible]; South Carolina, 15,000; Texas, 60,000; total, [illegible]. This cuts away Tilden's boasted "popular majority" entirely. With a perfectly fair election he would have no majority, either upon the popular vote, or in the Electoral College. Mississippi, when all her legal voters have a voice, is as emphatically Republican as Massachusetts. She was carried for Tilden by suppressing tens of thousands of legal voters—legal in the eyes of the law and the St. Louis platform."

With the example of James Buchanan before him, President Grant is taking the precaution to remove all munitions of war from the southern arsenals to places of safety in the north. All the stores at St. Louis have been removed to Rock Island, and now we are informed that the stores at Baton Rouge are to be brought to New York. The Democrats are indignant, of course, and protest loudly against the movement. They only have themselves to blame for this policy, on account of having talked so loudly and threateningly of war since the election. No trouble is apprehended, but President Grant thinks it best to be prepared for any emergences that may arise.

The first political campaign of the year is likely to be a lively one At present, if the clerk of the rebel House at Washington observes the law, the indications are that the complexion of the next House will depend upon the political complexion of the Representatives elected in New Hampshire at the coming March election. The outlook is full of promises for the Republicans, and when the March election is over, we shall expect to hear that the Granite State has a Republican Governor, three Republican Congressmen, a Republican Council, a Republican Senate and a Republican House of Representatives

The explanation of the Oregon business which the more zealous Democratic editors are attempting are not even ingenious. They say $3,000 was given to Cronin because his law practice, worth $6,000 a year, would suffer by his absence in Washington. Half a year's salary for a month's work is a generous price. To be sure it was dirty work, but it was poorly done. As for the $8,000, no explanation has been undertaken. Gov. Grover had no law practice to be interfered with.—*Tribune.*

What, "in the names of all the gods at once," would become of the credit of the nation if the Democratic party was at the helm! North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee in the hands of the assignees in bankruptcy, and now comes the thief robbed city of Tilden-on-Tweed, with the statement of its controller to the effect that the grand total of payments by warrants last year were $72,276,531, and that the debt at the end of 1876 was $110,811,010; or an increase for the year of $3,037,586.

A significant election for State Senator was held in Indiana last week. It was to fill a vacancy in the Senate, and as the political character of that body depended on the result, the canvass was an active one. It resulted in a definite Republican gain, amounting to nearly a thousand in one county, where the "war" talk has been very blatant.

The Legislature reassembled on Tuesday evening. Both houses contain good material and are capably officered, and the people may look for competent and wise legislation.

Senator Blaine, of Maine, Senator Ferry, of Michigan, and Senator Windom of Minesota have been renominated by the Republicans of their respective States.

Tilden has concluded to stay in New York, and will not take up his residence in Washington. The old man is beginning to weaken.

The latest reports we have represent Senator Seymour as decidedly better, though not yet out of danger. There are reasonable hopes of his recovery.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Items of Interest about Men and Things.

— P. P. Bliss, the singer and composer, was one of the victims of the Ashtabula disaster.

— It is suggested that any body can organize a Legislature nowdays by hiring a hall.

— Cronin has started back with his nose from Washington, but his mileage is not with him.

— The *Tribune* reports that Augustus Schell will succeed John Kelly as chairman of Tammany.

— Business goes on swimmingly at John Roach's shipyard at Chester. There are five ships building, giving employment to 1,500 men.

— Hard times? There were four hundred thousand dollars' worth of silks, laces and jewelry in one uptown New York church last Sunday.

— A deluded Maryland parent recently christened his triplets "Tilden," "Hendricks" and "Reform." Result: "They all died.

— "Brick" Pomeroy has just married his third wife, a proof reader in the office of his paper. His second wife is a theatrical star, and his first wife has just taken her second husband.

— A warning to Tilden.—Ebenezer Jelleff, a bachelor of 60, living at Branchville, in Norwalk, Connecticut, was recently found frozen to death in his bed.

— Tilden proposes to take up his residence in Washington, where he can manage his own case. Hayes remains quietly at home until he is inaugurated on the 5th of March.

— The business men of New York are surprised and indignant at Governor Tilden's pardoning out of prison William J. Ree, one of the most accomplished confidence operators of the age.

— David Dudley Field goes to Congress. Instead of working to get Tweed out of jail he will now labor to get Tilden in the White House.

— Senator Sherman has been forced by assertions of the Democratic press to publish a card declaring that he and his Republican associates who went to New Orleans paid all of their expenses without hope of reimbursement.

— It is asserted that it is the purpose of sergeant-at-arms Thompson of the House of Representatives, to swear in 100,000 deputies, to be on hand from the counting of the electoral vote until inauguration day.

— Blanton Duncan says: "If Gov. Hayes is declared President, and is inaugurated, there are tens of thousands of men throughout the South who will respond heartily to his efforts to harmonize all interests and all sections, and they will do it without reward or hope of office."

—Even Evans Horn, better known as "Eph" Horn, one of the oldest and most celebrated Negro Minstrel proformers in the country, died in New York last Wednesday. He was a native of and resided in Philadelphia. He was 60 years old.

— Mr. Blaine has been elected by the Maine Legislature for the short term in the U. S. Senate, and also for the full term beginning May 4th 1877. The nomination was made by acclamation and with great enthusiasm.

— Gold is down to 107, and Confederate bonds are no longer quoted in the London market. As the probabilities of Hayes' election on "the face of the returns" increase, the credit of the Government advances It is felt that his will be a moderate, firm and safe administration, with a chance for the display of sound statesmanship in public affairs.

— One by one the roses fall. Even South Carolina has dropped out of the Democratic constellation. It has been claimed with desperate tenacity, but now that the House Investigating Committee give it up, and concede the Electoral vote to Hayes and Wheeler, the robust editors who shed so much ink and eloquence to demonstrate the contrary, will have to resign themselves, as in the case of Colorado, to the stubbornness of facts.

— When the war closed the Government had an immense amount of rolling stock and other railroad material upon its hands. Instead of removing it, it was sold to the Southern railroads on credit, and their indebtedness to the Government finally reached more than seven millions of dollars. There were fifty roads so indebted and all but five have finally liquidated their indebtedness. The total amount now due, principal and interest, from these five is $1,763 658. This is certainly a good showing.

—Elijah Reed Meyer, of Bradford recently elected Speaker of the House at Harrisburg, is fifty-six years of age. He has been prominent in public life for twenty years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1853; was appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia by Lincoln in 1861, and displaced by Johnson in 1866; was elected to the Legislature in 1873, again in 1874, and was returned again last fall. He was a conspicuous member of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago convention in 1868. He was an ardent admirer and firm friend of David Wilmot, and possesses elements of popularity and usefulness which qualify him for the leadership.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A Family Reunion.

[WRITTEN FOR THE MINER.]

At the reunion of the Burlingame family in Norwich, at the house of H Colegrove on New Years day, among the immediate relatives present were H. W Burlingame, of Hamlin township; J. D. Burlingame and wife, of Portage, Cameron Co; E. Carter, wife and son, of Port Allegany; H. Colegrove, wife and son; of Hamlin Station; H. Brower, wife and son, of Palmyra, Wisconsin; Mrs. A. E. Gallup and son, of Keating; Mrs. M Greely and two daughters, of Norwich; H. L. Burlingame and wife, of Smethport; Jonathan Colegrove, wife and son, of Norwich, Theron Colegrove, wife and three children, of Norwich; Mrs. D. Hull, of Liberty township After partaking of a bountiful repast, the cloth was removed. H. W. Burlingame, of Hamlin, produced statistics tracing the parental lineage back nearly two hundred years. Our Great Grand Father, Silas Burlingame, of Rhode Island, was a soldier in the French and Indian war, being than a very young man, afterward a participator in the Boston tea party. After the Revolutionary war settled in Chenango Co, N. Y. in the town of New Berlin, then a new country Our grand father, Josiah Burlingame was a man of superior education and attainment, who spent thirty years of his life in study and in educating the youth, and was deemed a successful educator. Two of this generation had received the first rudiments at his hands, Mr H. W Burlingame and Mr Brower. Our parents came to this county in the Spring of 1815; While on their way, peace was declared between us and Great Britten When they came to the Canoe place, now Port Allegany, they had to make a log raft to cross the river. They settled in Sergeant, now Norwich township. Our mother was the only woman in this first company, others soon followed. Mr B said they went to Jersey Shore to mill; they obtained fish from the streams, and venison and bear meat from the forests.

Mr B likewise referred to our paternal grand mother whose name was Martha Brewster whose father was a Presbyterian minister at the time of the Revolutionary war was confined with consumption. As his sons were about leaving for the army, had his coffin made; his family summoned and preached his own funeral sermon, he only survived a week. Ministers were scarce and dwelt long distances apart. He gave his sons to his country, himself to his God. At the same time he was a pious, good man, a direct decendant of Wm, Brewster who came over in the Mayflower Our mother whose maiden name was Wolcott, a name well known in Connecticut in early times, and a descendant of Oliver Wolcott, who was twice Governor of that state. It was shown that our ancestors were a liberty loving, patriot race, ready to suffer and sacrifice for their country Mrs Brower from Wisconsin read a paper after which Mr H W Burlingame brought forward the family bible, containing the record remarking, "our mother dying gave this to me, from it we had heard the scriptures read" as he descanted upon it. The scene became deeply impressive, one that will never be forgotten. Our mother's bible was sung, Mr J D Burlingame made some remarks in his peculiar easy style containing pleasant and painful family reminiscences; he had the floor several times. Mr. Carter made some remarks in eulogizing our mother who spent the last years of her life and died at his house Some of Sankey's hymns were sung by H. L. Burlingame, C. Brower, Mrs. J D Burlingame and Mrs. Hall, which could not be expected to excel the great singer, yet gave universal satisfaction, at the conclusion all expressed themselves satisfied, gratified and some claimed to be highly entertained. Wm. Colegrove, Esq., and wife, of Colegrove Station, were invited guests. We hope the family may live to enjoy many such reunions, though there may be some vacant chairs

Thus met two brothers and three sisters after more than thirty years separation. Two of our descendents present were in the army, and were wounded in the severely contested battle of Gettysburg, H. L. Burlingame and Jonathan Colegrove.

A. E B.

[We are also requested to publish a paper read at the above reunion. Owing to its extreme length we are compelled to postpone its publication until next week—Ed. Miner.]

Wm L. Chrisman vs. F D Wheeler. } In McKean County Common Pleas, No. 61, Feb'y Term 1874.

June 22, 1876 on motion, Henry King appointed Auditor to distribute money made on real estate sold by Sheriff King in above case

By the Court.

Said Auditor will make distribution of said moneys at Smethport, on Thursday, Feb'y 1, 1877, at one o'clock p. m., when all parties interested must present their claims or forever be debarred.

H. KING, Auditor.

n16-44

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500 AGENTS WANTED to canvass for a GRAND PICTURE, 22x28 inches entitled "THE ILLUSTRATED LORD'S PRAYER." Agents are meeting with great success. For Particulars address

H. M. CRIDER, Publisher, York, Pa

14-4-1y

NOTICE.—The late Commissioners of the Big Level State Road will petition the Legislature, at its next session to pass a law authorizing them to collect the Taxes levied, pay indebtedness, and settle accounts.

W. S. OVIATT.

Dec. 21, 1876.-36

NOTICE is hereby given that John E. Lee and Nelson L. Hopkins, Trustees under a deed from Daniel Kingsbury have filed their final account in the winding up of said trust, in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and the same will be finally confirmed at the next February Term of said Court, unless exceptions are filed thereto.

JOHN E. LEE,
NELSON L. HOPKINS } Trustees.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 30, 1876.-46

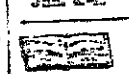
Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intend to apply to the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts and distribution of the funds of the State Road authorized by the Act of first of May, 1861, entitled "An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State Road in the counties of McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion, and the several supplements thereto."

The said act will give to the Court of Common Pleas of Elk County jurisdiction to collect the funds of said road and apply them—1st, To pay the costs of the proceeding; 2d, To pay the just debts lawfully contracted by the late commissioners of said road, and yet unpaid; 3d, The surplus to the several townships from whence the fund is derived. The proceedings to be instituted by petition of any person interested, and the further necessary proceedings to be had after ten days notice shall have been given to the proper authorities of the several counties and townships interested, and also by publication in one paper in each county.

JOSHUA DAVIS,
J C JAMES,
T S JAMES,
WM W GRIFFITH,
A. PETERSON.

Jan. 4-45



A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address

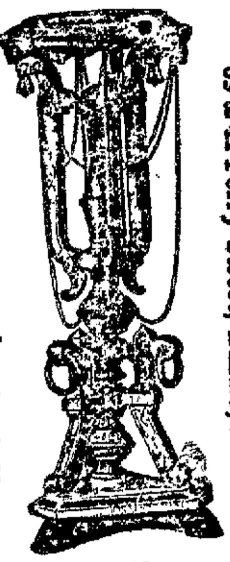
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
18-38y1

FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

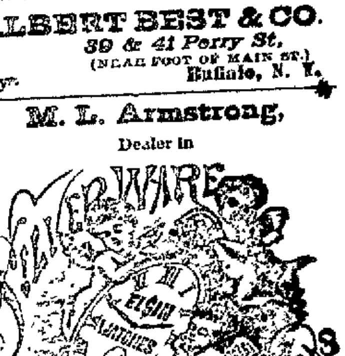
From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry St.
(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)
Buffalo, N. Y.

46-1y

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



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ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

In McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

At Farmers Valley.

A Tumser, late of Smethport, has opened a New Tailor Shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

14-51-1y

A. TUMSER.

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND
COFFINS.

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

A Great Reduction in Prices of
GUNS, REVOLVERS, &C.

Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877 Address,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect Dec. 11 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.	Local.
Clermont	6.00 p m	1.15 p m	
Wernwag		1.25	
Hamlin		1.37	
Colegrove		1.42	
Crosby		1.46	
Smethport	6.55	2.08	
Farmers Va.		2.15	
Frisbees		2.26	
Larrabees	7.28 p m	2.35 p m	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.	Local.
Larrabee	11.08 a m		4.05 p m
Frisbees	11.14		4.07
Farmers Val.	11.25		4.18
Smethport	11.42		4.35
Crosby	11.57		4.50
Colegrove	12.02		4.55
Hamlin	12.06		4.59
Wernwag	12.24		5.18
Clermont	12.38 p m		5.30 p m

S. V. Godden, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo...4.45 p. m
" " " Driftwood 5.58 p. m
" " " Emporium 6.50 p. m
" " arr. at Kane...9.20 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia...11.55 p. m
" " " Renovo...11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium...12.55 p. m
" " " Kane...3.10 p. m
" " arr. at Erie...7.35 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane...6.00 a. m
" " " Emporium...8.10 a. m
" " " Driftwood...8.58 a. m
" " " Renovo...10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie...11.00 a. m
" " " Kane...3.50 p. m
" " " Emporium...6.10 p. m
" " " Renovo...8.15 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia...7.00 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

The Latest Edition!

Important News.

Great Fall in Dry Goods!

AT FRANK N. TAYLOR'S STORE.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with an IMMENSE STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods carefully selected from the

Latest and Newest Styles,

and bought with especial reference to the wants of my customers, and at bottom prices, I can offer every line of goods at bargains never before equalled in McKean County.

My stock is complete in every line, comprising

DRY GOODS,

Prints, Linens and Silks,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, NOTIONS

CARPETS, WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTHS,

with many other articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction both in prices and goods.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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AGENT,
SMETHPORT, PA.

WANAMAKER,
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M. L. Armstrong
AGENT,
SMETHPORT, PA.

M. L. ARMSTRONG has a full line of samples from Wanamaker's Philadelphia clothing house, and offers the latest styles of

Men & Boys' Winter Suits,

MADE TO ORDER FROM ACCURATE MEASUREMENT,

As cheap as they can be bought at any ready-made establishment, and of the best quality and make. Remember that these are not "ready-made" goods; they are cut and made to order by the best city tailors. The goods are all marked plainly at

One Price and Returned if not Satisfactory.

We are confident that we can satisfy you in Quality and Styles, as well as prices, and can give a Perfect Fit. Call at The Post Office and examine samples and prices—and leave your measure.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Ag't.

14-4—3m

F. N. TAYLOR,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,

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I am prepared to offer special inducements in

DOMESTICS & DRESS GOODS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SOCKS,

And all other articles usually kept in a

First Class Country Store.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALERS.

☞ I respectfully invite the citizens of Bradford township to call and examine my goods and prices, and I guarantee satisfaction.

Frank N. Taylor.

13-461y

SMETHPORT Graded School

THE WINTER TERM of the Smethport Graded School will open

Monday, Dec. 11, 1876,

RATES OF TUITION.

In the Primary School per term	$3 00
" Intermediate " "	$5 00
" High " "	$6 00

No extra charge for the Languages
All bills for tuition payable in advance.
For information regarding terms, &c. address or call upon

PROF. H. B. FARMER,
Principal.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Mrs. W. D. Gallup has opened a store for the sale of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, in the building

OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She will at all times keep on hand the

BEST AND MOST SEASONABLE GOODS,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

MADAME FOY'S CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Orders for DRESSMAKING filled with promptness and good taste.

MRS. W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Pa. Sept. 14, 1876.-46tf

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m. Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. Preaching at Hafner School House at 2 p. m. alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. [illegible], pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner School House.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

LOST.—A gentleman has brought to this office a newly made, light summer coat, which he found in his wagon after returning home from last June or September Court. If the coat has an owner, he can meet his long lost garment by coming to this office; and by paying for this notice (10 cents a line) he can put it on and go on his way warm and happy.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE-OWNERS.—The undersigned begs leave to say that he has made arrangements with F. Kerns for the use of a part of his shop, on Water Street, Smethport, where he will be in readiness to wait on all who want horseshoeing done with neatness and dispatch. By strict attention I shall try and deserve a liberal share of patronage. The following are my prices—for cash: New shoes, [illegible]. Calking and setting, 15cts. Special attention paid to crippled horses.

H. R. FERGUSON

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John A. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. G. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR }

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 15, 1876.-tf

SAFE INSURANCE.—One great objection to ordinary life insurance is the exorbitant premiums charged. This, with other minor objections, is wholly obviated by the C. B. Mutual Aid Society of Pennsylvania, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of 1869. The system is mutual, perfectly simple, and absolutely secure to the insured. Mr. C. A. Bordick is agent for his county. Apply to him for circulars, and don't insure your life in any high priced companies until you have looked into this system thoroughly.

THE STORY OF A HERO.—General George A. Custer will ever be remembered as one of the heroes of the age. A gallant soldier and a true patriot, he gave his life for his country. The true story of that life makes a more thrilling and eloquent tale than the best written romances of imagination. Every one admired the gallant and brave soldier, and lamented his tragic death in the service of his country, and all want to read the story of his life—an eventful life of thirty-six years. The book is published by Sheldon & Co. No pains are spared in its execution. It contains 400 pages, elegantly printed, bound and illustrated. It will be sold only by subscription, and Mrs. Custer and the parents of General Custer are to receive a share of the profits on each copy. Mr. Dan Keil is the agent for this county.

BRIEF MENTION.

— Those who have use for the article are complaining seriously of the scarcity of water in the borough.

— Rogers is turning his famous green bag "inside outside" at Warren this week. "[illegible], and there's another."

We acknowledge a pleasant call from W. L. Holman, J. Landrigan and Wm. [illegible] of Kane, on Tuesday. Come again, gentlemen.

The oldest inhabitant can scarcely remember so heavy a fall of snow as now covers the ground. It is full three and a half feet deep in the woods.

— Who would have supposed that George would have done such a thing as that? W—, well, we don't know who to trust in this degenerate age. "Boys will be boys."

— The Council paid for having the snow cleaned from the borough walks last Monday with a snow plow. It would be better in our opinion to pass and rigidly enforce an ordinance requiring property owners to keep their own walks clear in every street in the borough.

— Owing to the suspension of railroad communications we have delayed publishing our paper one day. It was useless to issue it when it could not be mailed outside of the borough.

— It required a great deal of piety to get out to church last Sunday. Very few people hereabouts possessed the requisite amount.

— With the snow anywhere from three to ten feet deep, only occasional mails, and no communication between man and man, the work of getting up an interesting local paper becomes doubly pleasant.

— Our reporter started out after an item Monday morning and has not returned. He is undoubtedly submerged in a snow drift. His friends are waiting for a thaw.

— A. N. Lillibridge, of Port Allegany, has peeled and sold to the tannery company of that place between 2200 and 2300 cords of bark during the past season. The bark was worth about $9,000. That's as good as an oil well.

— The total earnings of the Genesee Valley Canal for 1876 were $11,963,00, leaving a deficiency of $3,505,00.

— Hon. L. Rogers came home Friday and returned to Harrisburg Monday—or started in that direction. A fellow cannot get very far over the B. N. Y. & Phila. road nowadays.

— The Olean Times rejoices over the bright prospects of the establishment of an oil refinery at that place, with a capital of $200,000. The project is fully decided upon, and the land already purchased for the erection of buildings. Olean is undoubtedly a good point for such an enterprise.

— Judge Henderson has decided that it is the duty of townships road supervisors to open roads that have become impassable by snow.

— Two members of a gang of eleven counterfeiters were captured in Clearfield county a few days ago. The remaining nine are supposed to be lurking about the county.

— Less than a year ago Tarport or Kendall Creek, existed more in name than in fact. A school house, a respectable farm house, and two or three other very ordinary buildings comprised about all there was of the "town." Now it is said to contain 1500 inhabitants, with four hotels, half a dozen boarding houses, and twenty-seven stores. Verily, great is oil.

— Col. Wilcox is President of the Tuna Valley Oil Exchange at Tarport, and seems to be the presiding genius of every public enterprise of that portion of Oildorado. But the Colonel can't help it.

— Carl Bard, late active and efficient deputy Sheriff, has himself at last been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. He has the good fortune to be under charge of a kind and loving jailor who we hope will treat the boy tenderly. He was married on the 2d inst., to Miss Mina Dolley, only daughter of E. B. Dolley, Esq., of Port Allegany. The entire force of the MINER, editor and compositors send greetings.

— Parsons, of the Elk Democrat, arises to announce that his neighbor, Mallen, of the Democrat, is 25 years old. Well, what of that?

— The Board of Public Charities report the Potter Jail among the first class jails of the State and the Warren and McKean jails as "good and substantial, but small." What an astute Board that must be!

— We were fearful at one time that we should get no mail at all this week, and would consequently have to fill the MINER with original matter. Our readers are to be congratulated that they were spared the infliction.

— The Baptist church horse sheds have fulfilled the promise of a long standing. They fell gracefully to the ground last night. The heavy weight of snow was too much for them.

— Court adjourned Thursday noon. The heavy snows and impassable roads prevented litigants and witnesses from getting here. The Judge informs us that settlements were effected in many cases.

— The Haskell oil well is down 800 feet and over. A delay of two or three days was caused by the breakage of the crown pulley. They expect to strike first sand at 900 feet.

— When you hear a man say he is glad the papers have adopted the pay in advance system, because it gives him a chance to stop some "little country newspapers," ask him how many years subscription he owes, and if he ever tried to stop a paper by paying up and ordering it stopped. This talk that we sometimes hear about not being able to stop a paper is the shallowest nonsense, and we never hear a man give utterance to such stuff without a feeling of pity for him very nearly akin to disgust.

— Rev. Mr. Parre, M. E. Clergyman of Hammondsport, N. Y., is reported missing.

— The Reporter has come down to a half sheet this week.

— The Hon. Robert Curry, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, has resigned his position to accept the Principalship of the Nebraska State Normal School. Wm. A. Lindsey, of Cumberland county, has been appointed in his place.

— Geo. A. Ogoodby, the Attorney of the B. N. & Pa. railway, says "there is no doubt but what we shall resume work in the spring." George is a good boy, and would not lie about so small a matter.

— A load of Bradford people upset several times in the snow drifts on the hill coming to Smethport on Monday. Some one who saw where J. M. Welch landed in the snow says he thought a load of hay had tipped over there.

— Owing to the extreme depth of the snow, there was scarcely any attendance and no business done at Court on Monday. Judge Williams did not reach here till evening, coming by private conveyance from Olean.

— An extra passenger car has been placed on the Bradford branch of the Erie. Persons, you are doing well.

— The heart of the Bradford oil region has been ascertained by a recent survey to be sixty-six miles from Buffalo.

— H. V. Redfield says in a recent letter summing up the result of his observations in Louisiana: "I am convinced that Hayes is the man who is elected." We commend this decision to some of our friends who "read ALL of Vic's letters, and not extracts only."

— Commodore Vanderbilt, the great railway King, died at his residence in New York, last Thursday morning.

— All the Supreme Court Judges have expressed themselves as opposed to having anything to do with the electoral question.

— Vanderbilt bequeathed $500,000 to his wife, made liberal bequests to his immediate family, and left the bulk of his estate to his son and partner Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

THE MAILS.—At this writing, (Thursday afternoon) there have been no trains over the B. N. Y. & P. road since Saturday, since which time we, together with other unfortunates dependant upon said road for communication with the outside world, have been altogether deprived of mails. We are aware that the snow is very deep, and has a tendency to drift in some of the cuts this side of Buffalo. We are very patient also, and disposed to make due allowance for all these difficulties which now beset the enterprising (?) management of the B. N. Y. & P. Yet the same difficulties are encountered by other roads in this latitude, and we do not hear that they have to be abandoned for days because of inability to overcome the obstacles. The summit at Kane is about as hard a piece of road to get over after heavy snow storms as there is in the country, yet the trains on the P. & E. road were delayed only a few hours by the storm of last Saturday night and Sunday. The B. N. Y. & P. folks know, or ought to know, that heavy drifting snow storms are very liable to occur in this climate, and if they would use the same means as do other roads to be prepared for such emergencies, they would avoid in a great measure these vexatious and costly delays, and a great many hard thoughts and words from their servants—the public. It takes enterprise and brains to run a railroad, as well as anything else. A penny-wise economy is no economy at all, but the reverse. When the present management of the B. N. Y. & P. learned as much about judicious railroading as they know about leather and iron we don't expect to have occasion to quarrel with them.

P. S.—FRIDAY MORNING.—We are once more "out of the woods." The train from Buffalo got through last night bringing us the mail of four days, for which we tender our heartiest thanks to the hardworking and poorly paid railroad employees.

THE LYCEUM.—The first meeting of the Lyceum for this season was well attended last Saturday evening. The following officers were elected: President, G. M. Smith; Secretary, H. F. Barbour; Treasurer, Dr. E. G. Brown.

The exercises of Saturday evening were not as varied as usual, the programme having been arranged briefly as an opening. Prof. Farmer read Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" in a very pleasing manner, and Miss Ophelia Stark gave an excellent recitation of "Sheridan's Ride." The discussion of the question as to the moral effect of the increase of wealth of a nation was very thoroughly handled by Dr. Brown and Prof. Farmer. It is hoped that the citizens of the borough will take a becoming interest in the Lyceum this winter. To make it interesting and profitable there should be more active members. There is no one who will not be greatly benefitted by joining and taking part in the exercises. If not, they can at least furnish instruction to others and aid in keeping up a home institution of acknowledged benefit to all.

The time of meeting was changed to Tuesday evening. The Programme of exercises for next Tuesday evening is as follows:

Essay	Mrs. H. King.
Select Reading	Mrs. H. Hamlin
Recitation	Thos. Richmond

Question for debate—Is a man justified in obeying a law of his country which he feels to be morally wrong? Dr. E. G. Brown and H. F. Barbour, Disputants.

CASH BARGAINS.—Mr. L. Rogers is offering extraordinary inducement to cash purchasers at his store near the covered bridge. It is necessary for him to be absent from home this winter, and he has concluded to offer for the next thirty days AT COST, for CASH only, his entire stock of Groceries and Provisions. Any one having a little ready cash can save money by laying in a stock of staple groceries at his reduced prices. They are the best quality of goods and are sold at an average reduction from the former price of 25 per cent. It will pay you to call and examine the prices.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The young people connected with the Episcopal Sunday School cordially invite their friends both old and young to meet them at the residence of Mr. H. Hamlin, on Thursday evening, of next week, the 18th inst., where they expect to give them a very pleasant entertainment. By order of Com.

DEMOCRATIC "REFORM."—As a sample of the spirit of economy and reform that actuates the average democratic office holder when the question touches his own pocket, we have an instance in that illustrious statesman, Jury Commissioner J. A. Anderson. Not satisfied with four days' pay and mileage for little over three days' labor in filling the Jury box, he makes the unusual claim of pay for the time occupied in traveling, beside his mileage. Jim's time is more valuable than ordinary mortals, and it is a pity in more than one sense that such men should be taken from their homes and business to serve the county.

— The account of the accident resulting in the death of Mr. Ernest Wright, furnished us by a correspondent last week, was incorrect in one or two important particulars. The accident occurred at Pleasant Valley, Potter county, (instead of Bell's Run, as stated. He was hurt on Tuesday, instead of Saturday. We are informed further that Dr. Stearns was first called, and then at the request of the family Dr. Hogarth was immediately summoned. As soon as Dr. H. heard the particulars he saw that amputation was necessary, and in the absence of Surgeon Freeman, requested that Drs. Bartlett and Follett, of Olean, be telegraphed for. Dr. Bartlett arrived, and with the assistance of Drs. Hogarth and Stearns, performed the amputation. The unfortunate man lived but about three days. He was a captain in the famous Bucktail regiment, and served through the war with distinction.

— Corning was visited with a disastrous fire last Wednesday, destroying the Erie depot, the Arcade Hotel, and ten business places.

The G. V. Canal.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Tilden to inspect the lateral canals of New York State have announced that they are ready to report. It is affirmed that four out of the five commissioners have decided to recommend the sale and abandonment by the State of all the laterals, including the Genesee Valley. As this fact becomes known it is creating some excitement among those living along the line of the G. V., and who are pecuniarily interested in its continuance. The canals of New York State have been made the scape goat of all the sins of both political parties. For years the abandonment of the G. V. and other feeders to the Erie has been a never failing topic of prolific discussion. Gov. Tilden, with his eye on the Presidency, saw no better plan to achieve a little cheap notoriety as a "reformer" than to pitch into the canal system and his former pets of the "canal ring." He made a furious onslaught, with a great deal of smoke and noise,—and no one was hurt. His baby Attorney General Fairchild spent $100,000 in a fruitless prosecution of the "canal ring." This eternal fuss and agitation has built up an opinion among the people and tax-payers of New York that the canals are a great evil, and that the revenues of the State that are not stolen by the officials are consumed by the "laterals." The Genesee Valley was deficient but about $8,000 last year, and last year was one of unusual business depression. There were also some extraordinary repairs necessary which involved a large outlay. This commission are no doubt disposed to gratify the public sentiment of their State by recommending the abandonment of the laterals. Should the recommendation be carried out, and the G. V. abandoned without its place being supplied with an outlet for the large industries along its line, it would cause almost irreparable injury to a great many property owners from Eldred in this county to Rochester.

It is proposed, in case of its abandonment, that the State be asked to donate the line to a responsible company for the construction of a railroad. This seems to us an admirable plan, and ought to be perfectly feasible. It will certainly be a satisfactory conclusion of the whole matter.

Oil Items.

— The Olean Times says that Freeman & Peck of the Bradford Oil Company, are making arrangements to put down a new well near their old one at Allegany. The old one is now producing a barrel and a half to two barrels a day.

— Thirty-nine wells north of the State Line were successful, and the fortieth was a dry hole—Olean Times.

— Almost twenty wells are drilling in the vicinity of Tarport.

— R. W. Evans has secured the oil right of the Indian reservation in Cattaraugus county.

— Taylor & Co., will soon have eighteen or twenty wells on their railroad lots in the vicinity of Bradford.

— The Emery well, on Lewis run, seven miles southwest of Bradford, was reported down 1200 feet last week.

— A company of operators have secured 600 acres of land up Kendall Creek.

— A. Anderson & Thos. King are putting down a test well at Big Shanty Station, about nine miles southwest of Bradford.

— The Crit. Marsh well on the Kinzua, in Hamilton township, struck a small quantity of oil at 835 feet, in second sand. Drilling was continued with the expectation of finding third sand at 200 feet lower depth.

— Prentiss, the oil operator, has leased 14000 acres in Wetmore and Hamlin townships, and is putting down a well about five miles this side of Kane, on the head waters of the Kinzua.

— On the 1st day of January, 1875, according to the Oil City Derrick, the price of oil in that region was 75c per barrel; in January, 1876, the price had gradually raised to $1.55, and to-day producers are receiving $3.60 per barrel. The highest price received at any time since 1873, was in December last, when 10,000 barrels of Union, pipage paid, sold at $4.30. United spot sold at $4.23½ same day. Of the prospects for the coming year the Derrick says:—

> We know that the demand for consumption is increasing rapidly; we know that the production is declining, we know that exporters no longer have the power to say what they will pay and compel refiners to take that or nothing, we know that producers are more prosperous than in years gone by, and in better shape to hold their oil for good prices; we know that capitalists outside of the Oil Regions are making more liberal investments in oil which they they will hold for good prices; we know that the stock of crude in the region one year ago to-day was nearly 3,600,000, and that it is to-day nearly 1,000,000 barrels less and that the daily production at the present time is only about 25,000 barrels. As to what may be termed unknown quantities, we think, and have good reasons for thinking so, that the producing territory is pretty thoroughly defined; that large wells will not be plenty; that producers will, at no distant date, become masters of the situation, by combining or otherwise, and that it may be for years and it may be forever before the price of oil declines below three dollars.

— The Bennett—May imbroglio has for some days been the sensation, overshadowing even the all absorbing Presidential question. We mention elsewhere May's assault upon Bennett. The latter sought satisfaction after the manner of bullies, and so-called "gentlemen." He challenged him to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and pistols named. Both parties and a few friends repaired to a lonely spot on the Maryland and Delaware border, where they are said to have blazed away at each other—and no one hurt. Another account has it that May was slightly wounded. The surgeon in attendance has been arrested, but the principal asses in the affair are still sprawling it at large.

A Visit to an Orange Orchard.

[From an occasional Correspondent.]

Chattanooga, Dec. 29, 1876.

To the Editor of the Miner:

As the snow is now probably about a foot deep, more or less, around Smethport, a few remarks as to an orange orchard will be appropriate.

The first Sunday of this month a parcel of persons in New Orleans were invited down the river fifty miles to an orange grove—the owner of the orchard is Mr. Lawrence, a typical Southern planter, with a heart as large as a hogshead, and a barrel of brandy behind the dinning room door.

The Pennsylvanians invited were Gen. Harry White, Gov. Bigler and W. D. Kelley, but only Mr. Kelley could go.

The day was beautiful, and we reached the plantation in a few hours. Upon landing we passed through a ware-house, and there I saw what I never saw before—a thousand bushels of oranges in a heap! It was an astonishing sight, for I never before realized that there was a thousand bushels of oranges in one heap anywhere on earth. An exclamation of wonder came from the lips of the company and then they fell to eating oranges, but made little impression upon the stack. Mr. Kelley even forgot for the moment that the market for pig iron was depressed. He left his hobby for oranges.

If this stack of oranges was a grand sight, the orchard was grander. Here were six thousand trees, extending up and down the river a mile, and every tree laden with the beautiful fruit. Over twenty thousand bushels of oranges yet hung upon the trees. It seems incredible, but it is true.

This, I think, is the largest orchard in Louisiana. Mr Lawrence planted every tree himself, and goes on planting more every year and says he shall continue as long as he lives, feeling that others will enjoy his thoughtful labors after he is gone. He has been upon the plantation forty years, and has made as high as two thousand hogsheads of sugar in one season. Think of it, along with the oranges. Happy man! He gave the company a royal dinner, mutton fattened on oranges being among the luxuries. He fattens all of his sheep upon oranges, which gives the mutton a delicious flavor. This was something new to me. The McKean farmers might try it.

At dinner several made speeches, including Messrs. Kelley and Garfield. Mr Kelley referred to pig iron as Pennsylvania's strong hold. He seems to have cultivated that subject. At Washington they called him Pig Iron for short. But Mr. Kelley is a useful man, and if he knows more of some subjects than other people, so much the better for him and for those to whom he imparts his information.

Mr. Lawrence said he had been a Secessionist and had spent five hundred thousand dollars in an effort to uphold the Southern course, but that he was now thoroughly reconstructed and would not take slavery back if he could.

When the company were ready to leave he gave each, who wanted it a barrel of oranges.

I thought at the time of writing you an account of this orange orchard, for my Smethport friends, but was very busy.

Here in Chattanooga we are having some remarkable weather for the "sunny South." Have not seen the sun but once in a week. Rain, snow, slush, mud and general discomfort. The oldest inhabitants say they never saw anything like it. I hope not.

H. V. B.

To Borough and Township Officers.

The attention of officers of townships, boroughs, school districts, etc., is called to section 6, on page 68 of the General Laws of Pennsylvania, session of 1874, which read as follows:

"The corporate authorities of every such municipality or district shall, annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality, or of the county in which the same is situate, if so many are printed therein, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of the funded debt, floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation with the character and nature thereof, and the date of maturity of the respective forms of funded debt thereof, and a neglect or failure so to do shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which lies before us, we glean the following interesting facts relating to educational matters in this county.

Our school property is valued at $68,300. Quite a little estate.

There are 88 school houses in the county. Nine are reported as first class, and two unfit for use. There are no graded schools reported for the county, and two are considered necessary. There were two new school buildings built last year.

The Bible is read in 49 schools in the county. The remaining 39 seem to furnish a field for missionary labor.

The Teachers' Institute last year was run at an expense of $60.76, $46 of which was paid for instructors and the balance for other expenses. The Co. Treasurer footed the bill.

— James Gordon Bennett, propietor of the N. Y. HERALD, was assaulted on Fifth Avenue last Wednesday by Fredrick May, the brother of his affianced, Miss Edith May. Bennett came out second best in the contest. The cause of the assault is unknown. It is safe to conclude that the wedding is posponed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Keating Township Poor Fund.

Floating Debt	$325 00
Expense of keeping Levi Hoyt	208 00
Expense of officers	60 00
AM'T DUE TOWNSHIP.	
Amount in hands of Co. Com's	50 00
" " Treas'r Gallup	23 46
Uncollected on duplicate, 1875	530 00
In hands of Poormasters	100 00
Valuation of taxable property	144,835 00

A. D. BURBANK,
C. SMITH,
Poormasters.

ATTEST:
B. L. KNAPP, Town Clerk.
Keating Jan. 10, 1877.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Keating Township Road Funds

Amount of taxable property	$144,835 00
FUNDED DEBT.	
Due January 1, 1878	443 00
" " 1879	1634 00
AM'T DUE TOWNSHIP.	
Uncollected on special duplicate '76	$115 14
Amount in hands of County Com'rs	714 39
Due from late Supervisor Rockwell	76 80

EBEN GALLUP,
S. P. BECKWITH,
Supervisors.

Attest:
B. L. KNAPP, Town Clerk.
Keating, Jan. 6, 1878.

J. P. WENDEL,

SMETHPORT. PA.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,

SALT, PORK, LARD, DRIED BEEF,
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,

FRESH MEAT & OYSTERS
A SPECIALTY

OYSTERS, CANNED GOODS & CONFETCIONERY
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gloves & Mittens.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Tobacco & Segars.

☞ All these goods will be sold as low as the market affords.

J. P. WENDEL,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

OLEAN, N. Y

SPECIALTIES

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK CASHMERES,
COLORED CASHMERES
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,
NOVELTIES IN ALL WOOL SUITINGS.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS.

LARGE LINE OF READY-MADE CLOAKS,
LARGE LINE OF WOOL SHAWLS.

WOOLENS.

COMPLETE STOCK OF BLACK BEAVERS,
NEW WOOLENS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS,
LARGE LINE OF FANCY WATER-PROOFS.

CARPETS.

NEW LINES FALL PATTERNS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BOOTS & SHOES.

VERY FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES.

DOMESTICS.

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We are in shape to sell these Goods at prices below competition, and are demonstrating it daily.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Axels,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Casters,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Fixtures,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Brackets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Points,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and see Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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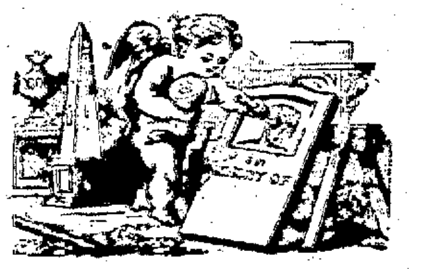
Water Street, Smethport, Pa.



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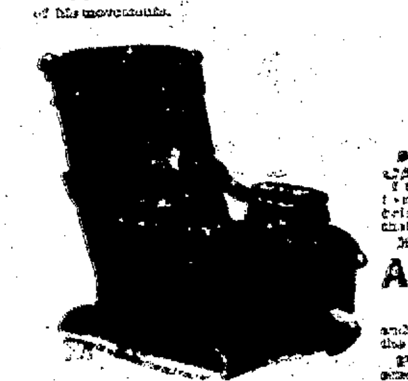

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THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

On the twenty-seventh of May, 1794, the late Cornelius (or as he was more generally known, Commodore) Vanderbilt was born on Staten Island, not far from what is now called Stapleton Landing. At eighteen years of age he was a ferryboatman, and at twenty-four owned three small boats, and was worth $9,000. He, at an early age, saw that there was money in steamboats, and as fast as he accumulated money he thus invested it. He owned and controlled boats in the Hudson, on the Isthmus route, and on the European line. When railroads began to take the place of steamboats he invested in them, and ere long was the power of the Hudson River, New York Central and Harlem lines. He died wealthy.

James G. Blaine was elected by the Maine Legislature for the short term in the United States Senate, and also for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1877. Over one hundred prisoners at the Ohio penitentiary were made sick, with symptoms indicative of poison, the cause being impure baking powders used by the cooks of the building.....William Windom was re-elected United States senator by the Legislature of Minnesota.....In the United States court at Yankton, D. T., John McCall, convicted of the murder of "Wild Bill," was sentenced by Chief Justice Shannon to be hanged on the first of March.....Massachusetts during the past year reduced her State debt $328,000. In 1875, by large expenditures for public improvements, the debt was largely increased.....In the Mansfield (Pa.) coal district three thousand miners are on a strike.....The State debt of Maine is $5,129,107. The governor estimates that a tax of three and one-fourth mills on the dollar will be all that will be necessary to meet the current expenses this year.....United States vessels patrol the Rio Grande to prevent outrages by the Mexican authorities.....The late Commodore Vanderbilt was in active business life from sixteen to eighty-two, a period of sixty-six years.....The State debt of Pennsylvania is $22,865,021.38.....Six thousand men are at work cutting ice in the Hudson river.....The three richest men in the United States—Astor, Stewart and Vanderbilt—have died within fifteen months.

A San Francisco young lady received an invitation to attend the theater the other evening just as the Chinaman came for her wash. She hurriedly made out a list of the washing, and answered the invitation. Then she sent the list to the young man and kept the answer to his note. There was soon a very much confused young man, a very much mortified young woman, but no theater going for either of them that night.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Gordon (Dem.), of Georgia, presented a memorial of Wade Hampton, William D. Simpson, William Wallace, and sixty-eight senators and representatives in the General Assembly of South Carolina, relative to the political situation in that State, and setting forth that the petitioners "respectfully apply to your honorable bodies to cause a cessation of the unwarranted interference of the military authorities and the United States troops in the affairs of that State, and for such action as will relieve them from the unwarranted conduct of the United States authorities hereinbefore set forth, and will enable the governor, lieutenant-governor and House of Representatives peacefully to exercise the rights and perform the duties of the offices to which they have been elected."

Mr. Gordon, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, That the State government now existing in the State of South Carolina, and represented by Wade Hampton as governor, is the lawful government of said State; that it is republican in form, and that every assistance necessary to sustain its proper and lawful authority in said State should be given by the United States when properly called upon for that purpose, to the end that the laws may be faithfully and promptly executed, life and property protected and defended, and all violators of law, State or national, brought to speedy punishment for their crimes.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, said: "Let that lie over." Mr. Gordon asked that it be printed and lie over. So ordered. There being no quorum present the vote was not taken on the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen to refer the memorial to the committee on privileges and elections.

Accompanying the report of Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, of the refusal of a telegraph operator named Turner to testify before the committee on elections was a resolution declaring that Mr. Turner is in duty bound to answer questions, and cannot refuse to do so by virtue of his connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis (Dem.), of West Virginia, presented a petition of merchants, bankers and others in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. Referred to the special committee appointed to consider that subject.

Mr. Wallace (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, presented a similar petition of bankers, merchants and others of Columbia, Pa. Same reference.

The bill of Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, to establish a court for the trial of contested election cases, was referred to the select committee appointed to devise means for the amicable settlement of the Presidential contest.

House.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, presented a memorial from certain merchants and business men in New York expressing their satisfaction at the action of Congress in appointing a joint committee to consider the proper mode of counting the electoral vote, and praying that all party considerations may be thrown aside, and that unselfish patriotism may guide all Congressional action in the matter. Read and referred to the joint committee on the subject.

Mr. Bright (Dem.), of Tennessee, asked leave to introduce a bill for the free coinage of the silver dollar, and for making the same a legal tender, and to refer it to the committee on mines and mining. The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars containing 412½ grains, and that no charge shall be made for converting standard silver bullion into the coin dollar.

The sergeant-at-arms, by direction of the Speaker, presented at the bar of the House Mr. E. W. Barnes, the New Orleans manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in custody as a recusant witness, he having refused to produce before the House investigating committee certain telegraphic dispatches passing through that office.

The Speaker appointed Mr. McDill (Rep.), of Iowa, to fill the vacancy in the committee on the rights, duties and privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote, in place of Mr. Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio, excused. The House then adjourned.

Mr. Willis (Dem.), of New York, presented a memorial of bankers, merchants and citizens of New York city, praying for a peaceful solution of the electoral question. Referred.

Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida and Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same.

Mr. Reagan (Dem.), of Texas, moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill, which excludes from its benefits those who are laboring under political disabilities. He argued that the bill should be broad and charitable in its provisions.

Mr. Rusk (Rep.), of Wisconsin, opposed the motion as one the effect of which would be to make Jefferson Davis a pensioner of the government.

The motion was rejected, and the bill passed. The bill allows a pension of $8 a month to all who served sixty days in the Mexican war, or thirty days in the Florida or Black Hawk war, and to their surviving widows unmarried.

Who Turned the Holidays Into Days of Mourning?

One hundred dead! killed—many of them burned up, without warning, a death at once sudden and attended by unspeakable suffering.

A hundred dead; the names are not all known, and many a family will watch and wait, for days, in uncertainty and anxiety lest some one of its own absent members may be among the unrecognized and unrecognizable slain.

Who killed these people? The Lake Shore railroad company. This company had assumed the duties and responsibilities of common carriers of passengers, and where their road passed over bridges they were legally bound to see to it that the bridges were not only strongly built originally, but that they were kept and preserved in sound and safe condition. This duty they neglected, and hence it is that to a vast number of families the holidays have been suddenly converted into days of mourning.

It may be impossible to punish the managers of the road criminally; but one hundred civil suits, resulting in five thousand dollars damages in every one, would mulct the road in half a million dollars aggregate, the influence of which could not fail to be salutary to other companies.

There is a disposition to condemn, at once, all iron bridges, because this bridge happened to be of iron; and it is well settled that when iron is subjected to any jarring use the particles become disintegrated and the structure weakened; but the fact that on the same day another railway bridge, made of wood, broke and let a train through, shows that it is not sufficient that one kind of material, or another, be employed; the structure must be strong enough for the resistance required of it.

Bridges and buildings are made frail to save money. These lives were exposed, and destroyed, from parsimony. Let those who destroyed them be, at least, made to suffer pecuniarily, even if they cannot be imprisoned.—*New York Sun.*

Interesting Lake Statistics.

Captain J. W. Hall has just prepared the marine statistics of 1876, which places the number of lake disasters at 639. The value of property lost is $1,173,260. The destruction of timber rafts on the lakes involves a loss of about $101,000. The greatest loss during any month was September, when it amounted to $276,133. The number of disasters this year were 417 less than in 1875. The total number of deaths, either on board ship or on shore, among seamen were 155, of which thirty-six were vessel masters. Fourteen were lost by foundered vessels, ninety-seven were drowned, twenty-eight died on shore, thirteen were killed accidentally, two were murdered, two committed suicide and one was found dead. The new tonnage amounts to 7,461 tons, a falling off from 1875 of 11,517 tons. The lost tonnage amounts to 9,690 tons, an excess over the new tonnage of 1,536 tons. Financially the season of 1876 has been the worst on record.

A Fable.

Once there was a little boy who was hard pressed by robbers. He betook himself to a cave in the woods, where he crouched in terror. A philanthropic hen, who was working at that time a fine lay of her own, came every morning to the cave, and presented him an egg, with the compliments of the season. The little boy ate so many biled eggs that he became bilious and sighed for a change of diet. So one morning he had broiled philanthropic chicken for breakfast.

Moral.—Beware of doing too much of a good thing.

A stranger in Chicago asked a young scapegrace to show him to a boarding establishment, and he directed him to a carpenter's shop.

Cowardly Assaults.

When a candidate for high office is so well liked and so popular with the masses as to make his defeat difficult by fair and honorable fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those whose selfishness prompt them to prostitute their honor, pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they envy, and with whose business sagacity they have not the talent to successfully compete in an honorable way. These thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines, by those who imagine their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popularity which my standard medicines have acquired, and the continued growth of my professional practice. Narrow minded practitioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient merit to successfully compete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous reports about the composition of my medicines. "Almanacs," "receipt books," and other pamphlets are issued and scattered broadcast over the land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pretended analyses of my medicines, and receipts for making them. Some of these publications are given high sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable men of education and position, for the good of the people—the more completely to blind the reader to the real object in their circulation, which is to injure the sale of my medicines. "The Popular Health Almanac" is the high sounding name of one of these publications, which contains bogus receipts, without a grain of truth in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have been published by one Dr. L., of Detroit, in the *Michigan Farmer*, and by other manufacturers of medicines, in several so-called journals of pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealousy and utterly fail in accomplishing the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more largely than any others manufactured in this country, and are constantly increasing in sale despite the base lies concocted and circulated by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrums which jealous, narrow minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicines represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analyses published, it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors. It is enough for the people to know that while thousands, yes, I may truthfully say millions, have taken my medicines and have been cured, no one has ever received injury from their use.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.,
Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's medicines,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Florida has a young lady named Neuralgia Dimple. Her mother found it on a medicine bottle and was charmed with it.

Itch is unquestionably a cutaneous disease that is known to be prevalent among a populous class of the community. Glenn's Sulphur Soap will cure it. The board of health should order a supply of the soap for that purpose at public expense. Sold everywhere. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The great remedy for consumption. This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, influenza, whooping cough, hoarseness, pains or soreness in the chest or side, bleeding at the lungs, liver complaint, etc. Beware of counterfeits. Remember that the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. Butts," and the printed name of the proprietors, "Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

Electricity, the great vitalizing principle of organic life, is within the reach of all. Dr. Collins' Voltaic Plaster is the realization of the dream of medical men for centuries. It banishes pains and aches as if by magic.

Down with Prices.

In these times of general reduction, that man is shrewd who anticipates the wants of the public. Mr. Powers, of the Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, New York, is the pioneer in reducing prices. Others have since followed suit, still this is the only first-class hotel in the city where one can stop at $2.50 and $3.00 a day.

For Throat Diseases

And affections of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce beneficial results.

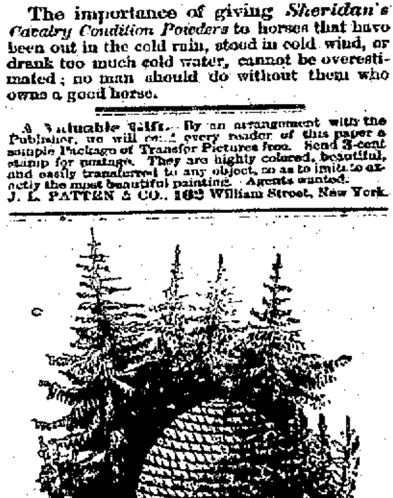
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the Great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1875.—Messrs. Helphenstine & Bentley—*Gents:* For the past seven years my wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism. Her doctors failing to give her relief, she used three bottles of Durang's Remedy, and a permanent cure was the result. Wm. H. Crook, executive clerk for President Grant.

We were pleased to see not long since in one of our exchanges some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept up a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be overestimated; no man should do without them who owns a good horse.

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample Package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3-cent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate exactly the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William Street, New York.



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HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

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AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY

Contains: A complete list of Newspapers and other Periodicals in the United States, Territories and Dominion of Canada, arranged alphabetically by towns, giving name, days of issue, politics, or general character, form, size, subscription price per year, date of establishment, editors' and publishers' names, and

CIRCULATION ESTIMATES.

The object of the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is not very different from that of the well-known mercantile agencies which exist in all leading cities. The latter keep their subscribers informed of the character, habits, reputation, business ability and financial strength of persons with whom they are likely to have business transactions, enabling them thereby to so regulate these transactions as to secure probably profitable dealings, or to avoid such as will be likely to result in ultimate annoyance or loss.

The DIRECTORY conveys the best obtained information concerning the character and value of newspapers. Its patrons are the men who spend money in advertising (a large and important class), and it is from them that the publishers of the DIRECTORY, in their capacity of advertising agents, derive their profit and support. It is to them and not to newspaper publishers that they owe the duty of faithful service.

The theory that advertising agents are the servants of newspapers, and should advance their interests first, is annihilated by the system long adopted by publishers, almost without exception, of ignoring any idea of protecting the so-called agency and maintaining the right to appoint competitors in the same field without the consent of those already occupying it.

AS THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTION OF THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY A MERCANTILE AGENCY CONSISTS OF A REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE PERSON ABOUT WHOM INFORMATION IS ASKED, SO IS THE CIRCULATION OF A NEWSPAPER GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE POINT UPON WHICH INFORMATION WILL BE OF MOST VALUE TO THE ADVERTISER.

There are, among merchants, some who deny the right of a mercantile agency to inquire into their private affairs, and who decline giving any information upon which a report may be based; but the mercantile agency does not, on that account, neglect to make a report. It gets from other sources the best obtainable information, and upon this its estimate is based, although it cannot be denied that the reticence of the party in question is almost always attributed to a knowledge upon his part that a true report would be prejudicial to his credit. The report made is, therefore, likely to be less favorable than it might have been had the information asked for been cheerfully and frankly furnished.

So also there are among newspaper publishers some who deny the right of any one to inquire into their affairs. It has been the policy of the publishers of the DIRECTORY to omit all information about circulation whenever plainly and unequivocally commanded to do so. In such cases the matter is disposed of by annexing to the reports the words "*objects to stating circulation.*" In every case where the above command is not plainly and unequivocally conveyed to the publishers of the DIRECTORY, they make up their report in the same manner pursued by the mercantile agencies in estimating the financial strength of a merchant, and, like the institutions referred to, they decline to reveal the sources from which they have obtained their information.

It is undoubtedly true that no publication of this character is privileged, and that in an instance where a merchant or a newspaper is seriously injured by an unjust or materially incorrect report the courts furnish a remedy, and both mercantile agency or Directory publisher will be held responsible for actual damage shown to accrue to an injured party from a report proved upon trial to have been erroneous.

This is a liability which the publishers of the DIRECTORY cannot escape; it is therefore one which they hold themselves at all times ready to meet.

The greatest possible care is taken to make the DIRECTORY reports correct. Every publisher is applied to very systematically. All information is taken in a form which excludes any but definite statements which cannot be misunderstood, while every effort is made to protect honest publishers against such as would resort to lying or perjured reports to gain an unfair advantage.

It has rarely been found that a cause of complaint has arisen against any report which has appeared, in either of the seven annual volumes of the DIRECTORY already issued, which has not resulted either from the neglect of a publisher to respond to appeals for information or an effort on his part to substitute other and different information instead of answering the plain questions upon the blanks furnished for the purpose from the DIRECTORY office.

The Directory estimates the circulation of no newspaper until after an application has been made to its publisher for the actual figures, and sufficient time allowed to elapse for the statement to come to hand had any such been forwarded.

It is believed that no publisher of a newspaper expresses dissatisfaction with the circulation accorded his journal in the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY who does not desire to impress the public that his edition is greater than it is in reality.

Publishers of newspapers who desire to furnish the Directory with a statement of circulation are supplied with a blank which takes for granted the following conclusions:

FIRST.

Every publisher is either willing or unwilling to have his circulation published in the Directory.

SECOND.

If any publisher is unwilling to have his circulation published, the publishers of the Directory owe it to their patrons to state why the information is withheld. This they do by inserting the words "Objects to stating circulation."

THIRD.

If willing to have his true circulation given, a publisher will desire that none but true circulations shall be published for competing journals.

FOURTH.

That none but true circulations may be published, it is necessary that none but explicit statements be accepted from any.

FIFTH.

A statement intended to convey explicit information must be so worded as to prevent the possibility of its meaning being misconstrued.

SIXTH.

That none but true and explicit statements may be accepted from others, every publisher will see the necessity of giving his own in regular form, if at all. If one is allowed to vary the form a little, another may vary it more. If none vary it, all will be fairly treated.

SEVENTH.

The blank is entirely unobjectionable to those who DESIRE to furnish full and explicit information.

EIGHTH.

From persons who are not willing to furnish an EXPLICIT statement, any other would be worse than useless.

NINTH.

To persons who decline making any statement, the form adopted is as unobjectionable as any other.

TENTH.

If a publisher makes no statement of circulation, it is fair to presume that it is from indifference or neglect, neither of which on his part will excuse the publishers of the Directory for imperfections in their book. For all such cases the editor of the Directory has instructions to estimate the circulation from the best information open to him.

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 With, oh, such fleetness,
As Mantalini says, I know
They're very "naughty fibs," although
 They're "charming sweetness."

You'd swear on any sacred book,
 Koran or Bible;
So deeply serious, too, you look,
If one your honesty mistook,
 'Twould be a libel.

You swear you love. Your constancy
 Shall be undying.
You never think of aught but me.
Yet, though I smile complacently,
 I know it's lying.

The whitest lies! So I add to
 My obbligato.
We sing the sweet false measure through.
Your story, though it isn't true,
 Is ben trovato.

Life made this! Once each had been
 Of such degree.
But you and I, my love serene,
Have grown, since childhood's spring-tide green,
 Older and wiser.

NOT TO BE DONE.

Confession of a London Detective.

For a long time I had been on the track of a gang of coiners, which, in my professional pride, I had vowed to capture. More than once I pounced down upon them in their haunts; but all vanished like magic; and I being unable to produce proofs, the chief, whom I desired most to convict, fairly laughed at me and my efforts.

This naturally gave me considerable annoyance; and with some heat I ejaculated: "You've escaped me this time, Jim Bradley, but I'm not John Spindler if you do the next."

"When you catch me, hold me?" he grinned. "How dare you malign an innocent man?"

Well, it was nearly nine months before I again ran down Jim and his gang; then I detected them in a low, wretched street. The house they used was kept by an old Irish woman.

Having watched the house till I was sure of my game, I went to Scotland Yard, saw the chief, reported my news, got some men, and on one dark, gusty winter's night made a swoop upon them.

Leaving the police I had brought, at a little distance, I knocked at the door. Getting no answer, I stepped back and looked up at the house.

It was dark as pitch, save a faint glimmer in the first floor windows. As I returned I felt certain I saw the blind of the lower room move. Trusting, if I was being inspected, that the darkness had concealed my identity, I repeated my summons, when, after a long delay, the door was opened by the old landlady, bearing a flaming tallow candle.

"Did ye knock afore?" she said, peering feebly at me. "Sure, I'm just as deaf as a post, yer honor, and I don't hear a bit. Who do you want?"

"One of your respectable lodgers, Mrs. O'Brien," I answered, entering the passage, and putting my foot so as to prevent the door closing. "Thanks, old lady; I won't trouble you further."

Giving a preconcerted whistle, my men came rapidly forward.

"Oh, the perleece! oh, holy St. Patrick! have mercy upon a lone widder woman! Oh, good jintlemen, what's the matter, sure!" shrieked the hag.

Paying no heed to these ejaculations, I placed one policeman on guard, and with the others sprung up stairs.

Reaching the landing, I found all dark, save a faint glimmer which issued from under the door in front of us. I tried the handle. It was locked.

"We have him this time!" I whispered, exultingly, for I had caught the sound of Jim Bradley's voice. "I have examined the house well, and there is no means of egress either by the roof or the windows. They are trapped. Open, in the queen's name!" I exclaimed aloud.

"Hollo, is that you, my dear Spindler?" cried Jim from within. "Happy to see you, I'm sure. Remember what I said: 'Hold me when you catch me,' old boy! The thing is to trap your bird!"

"I will take care of that, Mr. Jim," I rejoined. "Open, or we shall break in the door!"

"Oh, plaze, jintlemen—dear, good jintlemen, for the love of the saints, don't make a noise. There's a poor sowl just partin' this life up stairs, an' his dear young widdy's a'most distracted! Sorra a one of ye jintlemen hev any pity. Don't terrify the colleen, nor the partin' sowl, who, sure, has troubles enough."

"Silence, you old crone!" I exclaimed, "and fetch a light, or I'll have you arrested as an accomplice."

With a regular howl of disappointment, she hobbled away, declaring she'd do anything for us, imploring pity for a poor-lone woman and compassion for the partin' sowl up stairs.

We didn't wait for her return. Aware no one could pass us on the stairs, and believing Jim might be trying to destroy the molds, we put our shoulders against the door, and drove the lock from the box.

I had prepared for the light to be extinguished and a rush made.

I was disappointed. Jim sat composedly at the table, with another man, playing cards.

"Hollo! you don't stand on ceremony, John, my friend," he remarked, laughing; "I thought every man's house was his castle."

"So it is, Jim, until he makes it a shield for law breaking," I answered.

"Prove your words, my man."

"I intend to, I hope; so you will consider yourself my prisoner, while I search."

"Please yourself, and take the consequences," he replied, and carelessly went on with his game.

Putting my men on guard, I begun to examine the apartments.

I sounded the walls, groped up the chimneys, tried the flooring.

No, not a sign; while Jim Bradley's utter indifference, I own, perplexed me.

"Done again!" I muttered, when I heard a heavy step in the room above.

"What's that, up stairs?" I asked.

"You should know by this time," answered Jim. "I can only say that confounded Irish hag is always screechin' as a chap's a-dying, which ain't much concern of mine, as long as he keeps hisself to hisself, and don't groan too loud. Ugh, low, game, without even the Jack, Phil," he added, to his companion, putting down his cards.

The sick man's a ruse, perhaps, thought I.

"Come, lads," I said, aloud; "we'll go up."

Regardless of the old woman's entreaties not to disturb "the poor dyin' sowl," we mounted.

The back attic was as bare as bare could be. When I was about to enter the other, the door opened, and a grave looking, respectably dressed man crossed the threshold.

"Hush!" he said, in a low tone. "May I ask the meaning of this disturbance? It is most unseemly and out of place! The poor fellow in here has but a few moments to live. His unfortunate young wife is distracted!"

I looked keenly at him.

"If it isn't an impertinent question, sir," I asked, "pray who may you be?"

"Who am I?" he smiled. "I am Doctor Alexander, of Jude street, close by. Now, in my turn, who are you?"

I instantly acquainted him with my business. He looked serious and interested.

"Humph!" he said, drawing me a little aside; "I have only visited this place once or twice, but I own I have had my doubts of its respectability. We medical men see strange scenes. Still I don't fancy the poor woman and her husband have had any connivance with the people below. He is a bricklayer. Though, of course, in such matters you are the best judge. Such persons are capable of all manner of tricks. It is, of course, your duty to make certain. Only, in case you are wrong, be gentle with the wretched wife and mother. Come in."

We entered. The room was almost devoid of furniture, and barely supplied with the commonest necessaries of existence.

At one side was a miserable mattress, laid on the floor, and stretched on it was the dying man.

Kneeling by him, her head bowed down to his, her black hair streaming over the tattered patchwork covering, was the young wife weeping bitterly, as she pressed her baby to her bosom.

I'm not hard hearted, and the sight took me back, especially the countenance of the husband, upon which the hue of death had already settled.

I was following the doctor, when, abruptly, he leaned forward, then, drawing back, placed his hand on my arm.

"I thought as much," he whispered, "all is over!"

The words were scarcely audible, yet they reached the wife's ears.

I shall never forget the scream she gave. Starting up on her knees, she gazed wildly in the face of the dead, then shrieked, turning appealingly to the doctor.

"Oh, no, no; not dead! Don't tell me that! Not dead! Oh, Tom, Tom—dear Tom, speak to me—speak to Lizzie!"

And casting herself on the body, she went off into violent hysterics.

"Poor thing," said the doctor, raising her. "Pray, my good fellow, take her to a chair, while I close the poor man's eyes."

That done, he rejoined me.

"You want to search the room," he said. "It's a pity that this should have happened at such a time, but duty is duty. Pray, do yours quietly before this poor woman recovers. Her trouble is enough without any addition."

Duty was duty; yet I felt like a hard hearted, mean spirited cur as I performed mine, and professed to have lacked my usual acuteness, for more than once the disciple of Galen aided me in my suggestions.

Nothing, however, came of it. I could not find a trace.

"Yet," I said, "I'd take my oath the dies are in this house, and it's one hundred pounds in my pocket if I find them."

"Then I most decidedly should try," said the doctor. "That sum is not to be got every day."

"No; and I'll keep a watch in this house till I've found them.

"In this room?" he asked.

"No. I ain't quite made of stone," I rejoined, a bit hurt. "But I shall inspect all who go out or come in."

"Quite right; and I wish you success, for there's no telling the sufferings these coiners occasion."

We then descended, and the doctor left, after telling the old Irish woman he would call, as he went home, on the parish undertaker, and give the necessary orders for the funeral.

Well, I needn't lengthen out my story. I rented the parlor (by compulsion) of the landlady, and established a watch night and day upon who and what went out of and entered the house."

Jim Bradley came and went, of course, unmolested, and chaffed me considerably when we met, while without the slightest demur he let me visit his room whenever I pleased.

What did it mean?

I also made a call now and then on the widow.

Poor thing! she was always crying, and so meek and full of grief as she moved about the room where her coffined husband was—for she wouldn't leave it—that the sight was pitiable.

The medical attendant dropped in once to inquire how I got on, and shook his head on hearing my want of success.

"I fear if the dies are really here," he said, "the fellow you call Bradley is too deep for you."

"Not if I know it," I said. "I have applied at headquarters for permission to make a better search, and I'll take up the flooring."

"I fancy that's the most likely place. What is that?" he asked.

"Only the undertaker's men," I said, putting the door open. "It's the poor fellow's funeral to-day."

"Indeed! Ah, they hasten these matters with the poor."

Just at the moment the wretched coffin and its bearers passed along the passage, followed by the weeping widow, leaning on the old Irish woman. They were the sole mourners.

The doctor respectfully removed his hat, and we stood in silence until it had gone by.

"Poor—poor thing!" my companion remarked, with a sigh; then, giving me his card, and asking me to call if I proved successful, he went away.

Well, the hours crept by, and the silence of the house begun to surprise me. Bradley had gone out early, and hadn't been home since. My assistant came in about eight; but neither the widow nor the landlady returned.

I waited and waited. Eleven o'clock struck.

I begun to get suspicious.

Had I been done?

I turned hot and cold; then, seizing the candle, darted up stairs. Bradley's room was as usual; but the attic—the sight of it made me feel ready to drop.

"Done—cleverly done!" I cried, waving my candle around.

Yes; bitter the humiliation—I had been duped! I had been the victim of sensibility and a clever trick!

There was the mattress, ripped up; and there, where the coffin had stood, was a hole in the floor, where the plank had been removed. That had been the place of concealment.

But where were the dies? Where—why, in the coffin, of which, no doubt, the dead man had been one of the bearers.

"Nonsense!" I ejaculated. "The man must have been dead! It isn't likely he could deceive the doctor—a kind hearted fellow, but a keen one; I'll go to him!"

Leaving my assistant in charge, I hastened to Jude street, with his card in my hand.

The red "danger signal" indicated the house, and knocking, I asked to see the doctor.

The servant, showing me into the surgery went in to summon him.

In a few moments he appeared—that is, a gentleman appeared; a gentleman of about sixty, with silver gray hair.

"I beg your pardon," I said; "it is Dr. Alexander I wish to see."

"Alexander! My name, sir, is Lindsay, and I am the only professional man in this house—nay, in the street. There must be a mistake."

"Impossible!" I cried. "See, sir, here is his card!"

"Humph! I have never heard the name in the neighborhood," he remarked, perusing it. Wait a moment—if you will allow me, I will see."

Taking down one or two thick volumes from the book shelves, he ran over lists under the initial A.

"No," he said. "As I thought—his name is not here. I fear the title of 'doctor' must be assumed, and he is not a certificated medical man."

I then told my story.

"Sir," remarked Dr. Lindsay, unable to suppress a smile, "I fancy you have not only been duped by a dying man, but also by his medical attendant."

And so it proved.

The whole had been a clever trick—from the widow to the doctor and "parish" funeral.

Nevertheless, I might have remained in doubt to the last, had not my "pride of place" been so wounded that I did not rest until I had tracked Jim Bradley again, and, this time, succeeded in capturing him and his gang; and among which I not only discovered the young, disconsolate widow of the dead husband, but the doctor, the greatest rogue of the lot, as it was he who, under his gentlemanly appearance, circulated the spurious coin.

To my satisfaction, I saw them all sent off for a considerable term to Portland, with small chance of a ticket of leave.

When a man is called by his friends "brilliant, but erratic," it means that he will get drunk occasionally. At least that is what it means in Chicago.

Items of Interest.

A circus rider named Roberts was sent to State prison for five years for ill treating his wife.

Of late years more interest is taken in a college scull contest than in a college skull contest.

Lying is trying to hide in a fog; if you move about, you are in danger of bumping your head against the truth; as soon as the fog blows up, you are gone anyhow.

He was a well meaning man, but they had been married a long while, and when he playfully asked her what was next to nothing she scientifically answered that at this season of the year she thought his winter flannels were.

Prince Bismarck cuts short interviewers by saying: "This is what I shall do now. What I will do to-morrow I cannot say till to-morrow comes, since to-morrow may bring a set of conditions totally different from those I anticipate."

After the Ashtabula disaster a man came from the West looking for his wife. A sleeve button was found which he identified as having belonged to her, at sight of which he burst into tears. No other trace of her was found.

A friend of Grattan proposed to cut down a fine old tree "because it stood in the way of the house." "You mistake," said Grattan, "it is the house that stands in the way of the tree, and if either must come down, let it be the house."

Grasping a difficulty—Servant: "Missis sez the milk's more than 'arf water, an' she'll 'ave to deal sumweres else if tain't better." Milkman: "Well, my dear, you must tell your missis that I'm very sorry, but them cows of mine will eat damp grass, and I can't perwent 'em this weather!"

This is Colorado's best cat story: A cat had alternately lived in three families in a neighborhood. She had four kittens, and, as soon as they were able to take care of themselves, she carried one to each of her two former residences and left it, retaining two with herself. She desired, it seems, to secure good homes for her progeny.

The philanthropic Burlington *Hawk-eye* says: Careless, thoughtless man, you could do ever so much good in this sorrow stricken old world if you only would. You can bring a flush of pleasure to the homeliest woman that ever wore pimples on her nose by saying to your friend in a stage undertone: "What lovely eyes that girl has!" She might know you to be a liar, but she would always gratefully remember you as a Christian gentleman.

The War Question.

War is so horrible that a pamphlet is out in England suggesting that neutral territory be set aside by the European powers, and devoted entirely to bloodshed. No fighting is under any pretense, whatever, to take place out of the territory, which is to be fitted up for war in the most elaborate fashion. There is to be a training-school for nurses, a college for surgeons and large hospitals. Prisoners of war will be confined in suitable buildings specially prepared for their accommodation. There are to be vast cemeteries and depots for artificial limbs, etc. These conveniences will be open to all nations wishing to fight at fixed and reasonable charges. Weapons of every description—and in fact all the appliances of war—may be bought or hired; but no credit is given, and the charges for battlefields are to be paid before the first gun is fired. And the profits, after payment of expenses, will be devoted to the maintenance of the widows and orphans of the fallen.

There is something at once so savage and ferocious in this novel plan, and of intentional kill and cure, that it ought to be tried, first for its economy, secondly for its humanity, and, finally, for its effect. War carried on upon such a plan would, in a little time, put nations out of the conceit of war.

American Physique.

Statistics have been recently furnished in regard to the size and development of Americans, which are of interest. They serve to dissipate a good many unfounded notions that have crept into the general mind, and have obtained wide credence. These statistics were compiled from those taken in examining men for the army. Toward the close of the war, when the average age of soldiers was the highest, there were examined 10,162 men, of whom 6,359 were native born, 580 Canadians, 454 Englishmen, 1,417 Irishmen, and 1,343 Germans. The mean height of the Americans was the greatest, five feet 7.29 inches; of the Canadians, five feet 7.5 inches; of the Englishmen, five feet 6.8 inches; of the Irishmen, five feet 6.5 inches; of the Germans, five feet 5.9 inches. The difference between the Germans—who were the shortest—and the Americans—who were the tallest—was almost two inches.

THE CENSUS.—The Massachusetts census report for 1875 contains some curious findings. For instance, there are 100 "ladies" in the State and 896 "gentlemen," and there are "five old Irish gentlemen." Then there are nine "gamblers," three "hermits," three "loafers," ten "pedestrians" and one "prize fighter."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1877.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat regarding the results of the Bennett—May duel. It is said that May is seriously wounded, that Bennett and Miss May are married and have gone to Europe, and both reports are also contradicted. The parties seem to be smart enough to cover their tracks well.

The Baltimore *American* says. The message transmitted to the Pennsylvania Legislature by Governor Hartranft is the best document of the kind that has fallen under our notice for many years. The writer is a plain, practical man, who gives his whole attention to matters that fall within the scope of the Executive office, and indulges in no outside speculations. Unlike the pretentious gentleman who has recently been inaugurated Governor of New York, he does not undertake to settle the Presidential question, nor does he express any opinion as to how the electoral vote ought to be counted.

There is trouble in Louisiana. They are enjoying a dual government, two rival Governors (Packard Rep. and Nichols, Dem.) and two Legislatures. The President has directed Gen. Augur to preserve the peace at all hazards, and will probably when the proper time comes recognize the Packard government, as it has the advantage of being the legally and constitutionally returned organization, and he can do no other way if he would. Pinchback, the colored Senator, who has received no end of abuse from the Democrats, went over to the Nichols legislature and was received with cheers and almost loving embraces by that body. His desertion makes him a man and a brother in democratic eyes.

A good illustration of the semi-civilized way in which too many Southerners present in treating political opponents is to be found in an incident reported by the Republican members of the House Committee on Florida. When it was found that two of Gen. Spinner's sons in laws, who had founded a banking-house in that State, had voted for Hayes various ardent Democrats busied themselves in going about town and demanding that merchants of their political faith should withdraw their deposits from the bank. It would have sorely puzzled these people to explain how Hayes was to be injured or Tilden helped by this proscription of the bank after the bankers' votes had been cast, and still more to say how the interests of a State thirsting for immigration and foreign capital were to be advanced by attempting to intimidate capitalists. The men who are seeking to introduce into practical business life the methods of retaliation that prevail among children are the same who have been the bane of the South through all its history. They should be promptly taught now that capital won't submit to more than one bulldozing.—*New York Tribune.*

"The exemption law was passed for the protection of the wife and family of the poor man, against his misfortunes or folly. If he can waive it, it is a simple nullity, and a law that is only a mockery to those it pretends to protect had better be removed from the statute book or amended. I suggest that a waiver of the law be made impossible." This passage, which occupies a somewhat obscure position among the miscellaneous subjects of Governor Hartranft's late message, deserves to be printed in letters of gold. The exemption law is violated with impunity, and that too by men claiming to be good, law-abiding citizens, and who would be grossly offended if any one should intimate the contrary. Still, in both a moral and legal sense, one might with the same propriety ask another to violate any other law on the statute book, as to ask him to sign a lease or any other obligation containing a waiver of the $300 exemption law. Governor Hartranft deserves great credit for calling public attention to this matter, and it is to be hoped his suggestion to the legislature, that "a waiver of the law be made impossible," will be given all the force of legal enactment with such penalty as will insure the protection of the wife and family of the poor man against the cupidity of the routine money-lender and money-getter.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

Shall Harrisburg be Depopulated.

The question of transferring the seat of the State government from Harrisburgh to the city of Philadelphia undergoes a more or less fitful and spasmodic discussion in the press every year, especially about the time of the sitting of the Legislature. This year the discussion has been rather more than usually energetic, from the fact that the arguments in favor of such removal are enforced by the fact that Philadelphia has to offer to the State government an elegant building, finely adapted to the uses of the Legislature, and one that would do the State infinite credit as a State Capitol building. And, really, in a sober, sensible view of the matter, what good reason can be given why the State Capitol should not be transferred from its present location to the city of Philadelphia? We notice that some of our neighboring cotemporaries seem to talk as if they were opposed to it. But they give no very satisfactory reason for the faith that is in them.

The only argument seems to be that in case of removal the Philadelphia "bummers" (whoever and whatever they are) will necessarily have unlimited influence and the simple and guileless rural members will become awfully corrupted. Could there be a more childish argument? It is not only ineffably silly but is an open insult to the gentlemen we select to represent us. If the political bummers have, or ever have had, an undue influence in legislation, it is only due to the fact that the Capital is thus located in an isolated and uninviting provincial city, where none but those who have evil purposes in view can be induced to stay longer than they are compelled to. Remove the Capital to Philadelphia, where the members can enjoy wider, better and more cultured association than is possible in its present location, and the influence of the little men and jobbers would soon dwindle away.

Harrisburg furnishes no attractions or advantages to the Legislature, either in a moral, social, political, educational or aesthetic point of view. It is to the members nothing but a city of pinching hash houses and exacting, greedy tradesmen. The people look upon the Legislature only as their main source of revenue. The press, the hotels, the merchants and a good share of the people fatten upon its patronage, and usually relieve the members of the larger part of their salaries during its session.

We feel sure that if the people are permitted to vote intelligently upon the question a large majority will be found to favor the removal of the Capital to Philadelphia.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll sticks to his assertion without modification "that the baby is not yet born that will live to see a Democrat inaugurated President of the United States."

Isham G. Harris who has just been elected United States senator from Tennessee is the man who forced that state out of the Union against the vote of the people. Now he is glad to go as a senator to Washington.

The Senate and house committees on counting the electoral vote have agreed upon a report. We are not informed as to the details of the plans, but the committee are hopeful that both parties and the country at at large will be satisfied with the results of their labors.

Ways that are Dark.

From the New York Times.

With all due respects to the feelings of honest Democrats, it seems to us that they must be heartily ashamed of the showing their party has been making the past few weeks. It can be understood that a party, having, as it sincerely supposes, won a national election by a popular vote, should be restive under any construction of the laws, or any working of the Governmental machinery which deprives it of the supposed victory. This was, beyond doubt, the position taken, candidly enough, by a great many well-meaning men in the Democratic party. The course which, from such a point of view, the leaders should have adopted, is plain enough. It was simply to ascertain the facts, to prove them to the country, to refrain from anything like bluster on the one hand and on the other to carefully avoid any resort to trickery, legal or otherwise. That would have been a line of conduct which no fair man, however ardent a Republican, could have refused to respect. It would have been manly, patriotic, and reasonable.

But what has been the actual policy of the Democratic leaders? It has been the exact reverse of the straightforward one which we have outlined. They began by sending a committee to New Orleans, and other to Columbia and Tallahassee. The former has, up the present time, made no reports on the facts. It has made a technical argument, full of small quibbles, but not meeting or pretending to meet the evidence produced on the other side. The committee found fault with the composition of the Returning Board, complained of the power of the board, and even undertook to say that there was no authority in the Constitution of Louisiana for canvassing the Electoral vote, though precisely the same state of the law had been used to give Greeley the Electoral vote in 1872. But on the question whether there had actually been the grave outrages on the negro voters, changing the apparent result in the State, as was charged by the Republicans, and concerning which there was ample testimony in their possession, the committee had practically nothing to say. Finally, when a resolution was passed to publish the testimony of this committee and that which the Republicans had taken in one volume, the Democratic committee withheld their testimony, so as to delay the publication of the whole until it will be to late to have any proper influence on the popular judgment. The other committees, in Florida and South Carolina, have busied themselves chiefly with advising the local managers in vain efforts to confuse or postpone the casting of the Electoral vote by the action of the State courts.

As to bluster, we all know very well how much there has been of that and on which side exclusively it has been found. From Messrs. Banning and Springer on the floor of Congress to the spouters at the ward and town meeting of the Democratic Party there has been a general chorus of threats. Doubtless these have been without the approval or sympathy of the great body of the Democratic Party. We are anxious to believe that this is the case. The bravado has come from the politicians of high or low degree. But it has passed nearly without rebuke, and what voices of manly and patriotic protest have been heard against it have come from the South. The worst features of it is that it is utterly false in spirit. There is nothing of indignation against wrong, real or fancied, in it. It is a mere trick, intended to scare the country. Were it in earnest, it would be wicked. Being a sham, it is both wicked and contemptible.

We have said above that the Democratic managers, affecting, as they do, to contend for a victory given them by the popular vote, and which they pretend is to be taken from them by the forms of law, were under peculiar obligations to act in a straightforward manner. Anything like technicalities, to say nothing of out-and-out trickery, must be absurdly inconsistent in them. But their sole reliance has been on trickery. We are just learning some of the details of their scheming in Oregon, by which the confidential advisers and agents of Mr. Tilden hoped to get an Electoral vote against the acknowledged will of the people of the State. The Governor of the State, at first reluctant to act in a fraud so barefaced, is persuaded by arguments from headquarters. The Democratic Elector who is to take the chief part in the plot, is paid for his trouble by money from New York. Other sums are traced from the bankers of Mr. Tilden's adjuncts to the Democratic managers in Oregon. A plan is laid with the utmost caution, and is carried out to the letter, and it is only its stupidity, and by no means its want of bad intent, which prevents it from bringing about a great offense against the voters of Oregon and the people of the country. The Democratic policy in Oregon is of a piece with the chicanery practiced in Louisiana.

Meanwhile, the effort at proving a popular majority is failing. The figures in the official returns do not foot up as was expected, and the deeper we get into the facts in the South, the plainer it becomes that the majorities claimed in the South are largely fictitious, while it is clear that there have been great frauds in the North. No well-informed man would now venture to assert that the majority in the late election was even a decided one, much less a large one, for the Democracy. The whole policy of the party has failed through. Instead of being engaged in wrestling an actual victory from the forms of law which give it to their opponents, they are occupied with twisting the law at every point to get a formal victory to which they are not entitled.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Items of Interest about Men and Things.

The three men who have given this country the most trouble are Aaron Burr, Jefferson Davis and Samuel J. Tilden.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The way in which the Democratic party purges itself of Tweedism is to send to the National House of Representatives the leading counsel of the mighty robber!—

Ben Hill has done nothing worthy of recompense at the hands of the Democratic party. If any party, the Republican party is under obligations to him and should reward him. And the Democratic party in no State can afford in this hour to place a premium upon such a man as Ben Hill. If the Legislature of Georgia would render a service to the National Democracy it will return some one to the United States Senate whose name is not Benj. H. Hill.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

Gov. Hayes' advantages in dealing with the currency question must certainly be admitted by all who seek the early restoration of the specie standard. And every day increases the popular conviction that President Hayes would seek the co-operation of the civil service reform section of his party in carrying on his government.—Springfield Republican.

Gov. Stearns' administration of Florida is now shown to have been one of the most efficient and honorable the State ever had. The State's credit was redeemed from a very low ebb, common schools were established in every county, and the State Treasury which had but $1 50 when he came into office had when he left $145,000.

If Congress can meddle and the House can throw States out by raising objections, it can always throw the election into itself. Can any student of the Constitution suppose its makers prepared the electoral scheme and disjointed it in a way so preposterous?—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Cincinnati Commercial is on the track of another Democratic money transfer. It says. "There was a very interesting check received here on the day before the October election. The amount was $7,000. This sum was payable to the order of and paid to John R. McLean, and secured the election of two Democratic Congressmen, one of them the heroic reformer and economist Banning."

Any Southern man who favors a fair settlement of the Presidential question, and opposes the noisy threats of the Knights of the Golden Circle, is promptly denounced as an enemy of the Democratic party, by the Northern organs of the latter. Even Sayler's committee, which unanimously reported that Hayes had carried South Carolina, are censured. Your Democratic bulldozers do not want a fair and honest count.—Cincinnati Gazette. (Rep.)

It is said that Cardinal McClosky's health has grown steadily worse ever since his accession to the highest position in the American Catholic church. His illness, according to the physicians, is peculiar. The publicity attending his high position is in every way against his instincts, and the responsibilities attending his duties as cardinal bear heavily upon him. At his age the burden weighs very heavily. He was greatly exhausted after saying mass on Christmas day.

Democratic Indignation is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. That is to say, the better elements of the party have settled down to the conviction that Hayes is the coming man and that the country will be able to stand him for one term. As to the would be postmasters and things, of course they grow madder and madder, and will continue to do so eternity without end, Amen. But they don't count.—Evansville Journal (Rep)

Mr. Hewitt and his brethren have just found out that President Grant can neither be coaxed nor bullied. Everybody else discovered it long ago. "Mr Grant is a very obstinate man."

Grover and Cronin tried to do to much—and did it.

W. I. Chrisman } In McKean County Common Pleas, No. 51, Feb'y
vs. } Term 187-.
F. D. Wheeler.

June 22, 1876, on motion Henry King appointed Auditor to distribute money made on real estate sold by Sheriff King in above case. By the Court.

Said Auditor will make distribution of said moneys at Smethport, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1877, at one o'clock p. m., when all parties interested must present their claims or forever be debarred.

H. KING, Auditor.

j10-4t

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300 AGENTS WANTED to canvass for a GRAND PICTURE, 22x28 inches entitled "THE ILLUSTRATED LORD'S PRAYER." Agents are meeting with great success. For Particulars address H. M. CRIDER, Publisher, York, Pa. 14-4-1y

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NOTICE.—The late Commissioners of the Big Level State Road will petition the Legislature, at its next Session to pass a law authorising them to collect the Taxes levied, pay Indebtedness, and settle accounts.

W. S. OVIATT.

Dec 2, 1876 -6t

NOTICE is hereby given that John E. Lee and Nelson K. Hopkins, Trustees under a deed from Daniel Kingsbury, have filed their final account in the winding up of said trust, in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and the same will be finally confirmed at the next February Term of said Court, unless exceptions are filed thereto.

JOHN E. LEE,
NELSON K. HOPKINS } Trustees

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 20, 1876 -4t

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intend to apply to the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts and distribution of the funds of the State Road authorized by the Act of first of May, 1861, entitled "An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State Road in the counties of McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion, and the several supplements thereto."

The said act will give to the Court of Common Pleas of Elk County jurisdiction to collect the funds of said road and apply them—1st, To pay the costs of the proceeding, 2d, To pay the just debts lawfully contracted by the late commissioners of said road, and yet unpaid, 3d. The surplus to the several townships from whence the fund is derived. The proceedings to be instituted by petition of any person interested, and the further necessary proceedings to be had after ten days notice shall have been given to the proper authorities of the several counties and townships interested, and also by publication in one paper in each county.

JOSHUA DAVIS,
J. C. JAMES,
T. S. JAMES,
WM. W. GRIFFITH,
A. PETERSON.

Jan. 4-4t

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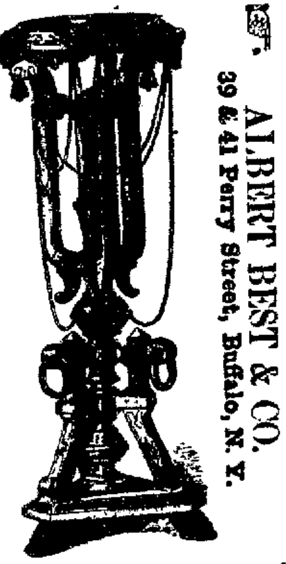

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Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect Dec 11 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.	Local.
Clermont	6.00 p m	1 15 p m	
Wernwag		1 25	
Hamlin		1 47	
Colegrove		1 42	
Crosby		1 46	
Smethport	6.55	2.03	
Farmers Va.		2 15	
Frisbees		2.26	
Larrabees	7 28 p m	2.35 p m	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.	Local.
Larrabee	11.08 a m		4.05 p m
Frisbees	11.14		4.07
Farmers Val.	11.25		4 18
Smethport	11 42		4.35
Crosby	11 57		4.50
Colegrove	12 02		4.55
Hamlin	12 06		4.59
Wernwag	12.24		5 16
Clermont	12.38 p m		5 30 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Supt

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIMETABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo....4.45 p. m
" " " Driftwood 5 58 p m
" " " Emporium 6 30 p. m
" " arr. at Kane......9 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.... 11.55 p m
" " " Renovo ....11 00 a m
" " " Emporium.........12.55 p. m
" " " Kane ....3.10 p m
" " arr. at Erie......................7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane ....6.00 a. m
" " " Emporium .....8.10 a. m
" " " Driftwood.......8.38 a. m
" " " Renovo..........10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie...........11.00 a. m
" " " Kane ....3.50 p m
" " " Emporium.......6.10 p. m
" " " Renovo ....8 15 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia. 7.00 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

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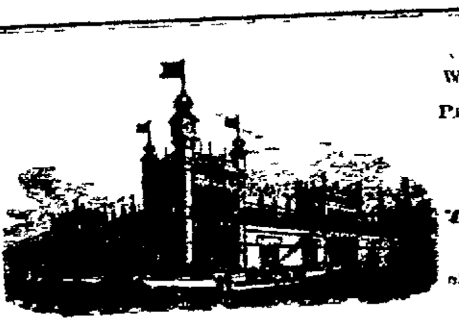

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Frank N. Taylor.
13-46ly

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RATES OF TUITION.

In the Primary School per term	- - -	$3 00
" Intermediate "	" - -	$5 00
" High	" "	$6 00

No extra charge for the Languages
All bills for tuition payable in advance.
For information regarding terms, &c. address or call upon

PROF. H. B. FARMER,
Principal

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS

Mrs. W. D. Gallup has opened a store for the sale of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, in the building

OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She will at all times keep on hand the BEST AND MOST SEASONABLE GOODS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

MADAME FOY'S CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Orders for DRESSMAKING filled with promptness and good taste.

MRS. W. D. GALLUP.
Smethport, Pa. Sept. 14, 1876.—46-1y

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at [illegible] at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath and Preaching at Ewer School House at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. COOK, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner School house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

LOST.—A gentleman has brought to this office a newly made, light summer coat, which he found in his wagon after returning home from last June or September Court. If the coat has an owner, he can meet his long lost garment by coming to this office, and by paying for this notice (ten cents a line) he can put it on and go on his way warm and happy.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE-OWNERS.—The undersigned begs leave to say that he has made arrangements with F. Kerns for the use of a part of his shop, on Water street, Smethport, where he will be in readiness to wait on all who want horse-shoeing done with neatness and dispatch. By strict attention I shall try and deserve a liberal share of patronage. The following are my prices—for cash: New shoes, 35 cts; Calking and setting, 15cts. Especial attention paid to crippled horses.

H. B. FERGUSON.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering this notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR, }

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.—tf

SAFE INSURANCE.—One great objection to ordinary life insurance is the exhorbitant premiums charged. This, with other minor objections, is wholly obviated by the U. S. Mutual Aid society of Pennsylvania. This is a corporation chartered by the Legislature of 1869. The system is mutual, perfectly simple, and absolutely secure to the insured. Mr. C. A. Burdick is agent for this county. Apply to him for circulars, and don't insure your life in any high priced companies until you have looked into his system thoroughly.

THE STORY OF A HERO.—General George A. Custer will ever be remembered as one of the heroes of the age. A gallant soldier and a true patriot, he gave his life for his country. The true story of that life makes a more thrilling and eloquent tale than the best written romances of imagination. Every one admired the gallant and brave soldier, and lamented his tragic death in the service of his country, and all want to read the story of his life—an eventful life of thirty-six years. The book is published by Sheldon & Co. No pains are spared in its execution. It contains 650 pages, elegantly printed, bound and illustrated. It will be sold only by subscription, and Mrs. Custer and the parents of General Custer are to receive a share of the profits on each book. Mr. Dan. Kniff is the agent for this county.

BRIEF MENTION.

— Senator Seymour is slowly improving.

— The Big Shanty well is down 600 feet.

— The Olean Record claims a twenty barrel well at the Four Mile.

— The Sheriff received another boarder from Bradford this week. We believe he is charged with highway robbery.

— Active operations in the Tuna Valley are very much retarded by the heavy snow, principally from inability to get a sufficient supply of coal.

— Hon. C. H. Foster has been assigned on the following committees: Geological Survey; Manufacturing; Accounts and Expenditures and Iron and Coal.

— Hon. C. H. Foster will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Auditor General's report, and other valuable documents.

— Another lucky boy. Delos G. Gallup, of this borough, was married on the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, to Miss Emma Rice, of Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y. Here's our "Spell" wishing yourself and family a long and happy sojourn among us.

—We are indebted to the Philadelphia Times publishers for a copy of The Times Almanac for 1877. It is compactly filled with political statistics compiled by A. K. McClure and A. Wilson Norris.

— A bill has been reported affirmatively in the Senate from the Judiciary General Committee regarding to all notes and obligations, where a waiver of the stay and exemption laws is asked, to be acknowledged under oath before some proper officer, and that officer is required to state to the debtor the full effect which such waiver will have.

— The Oil City Derrick figures the production of crude oil during 1876 thus: Wells completed, 2,800 about 2,000 of which are pumpers. The daily production has thus been increased about 3,000 barrels only. On the first of this month the daily production was about 25,000 barrels against 27,000 barrels on the first of January, 1876. The consumption of oil has increased. A year ago it was estimated at 26,000 barrels a day; now it is from 31,000 to 35,000.

— Lucille Western, the actress, is dead.

—Oil stock is being energetically bulled in the Smethport market.

— Mr. Eli Brickel, the Olean contractor and builder, starts on a visit to England this week.

—Gold reached the lowest point since 1861 on Tuesday of last week, when it was quoted at 1.05⅝.

— The Olean Times has made a good hit in securing the services of D. H. Bolles as editorial writer.

— Charles S. Sherwood, Esq., who was recently admitted to the bar in this county, has decided to locate at Bradford, McKean county, and will start for that place on Monday.—Williamsport Gazette.

— The Board of Public Charities require the Prothonotary of every county to report to them after every term of Court a detailed statement of the criminal proceedings. What earthly benefit it is to them or any one else no one knows.

— Postmaster Armstrong says he has answered 14,732,332,751,634 questions about the mail and the trains in the past week. This is by actual count, and he won't take off even one from these figures.

— Perhaps with all our complainings, few people can appreciate the discouraging obstacles the B. N. Y. & P. folks have to face.

— It may be some satisfaction to those who are daily obliged to wallow through the huge snowbanks which have buried the sidewalks of this town something like a fathom deep, to know that for several hundred feet around the burning gas well, over at Bradford, the grass is green and growing, and marvelous as it may seem, clusters of wild wood flowers are in fragrant blossom.—Olean Record.

— The tank shop of Wares & Hooper, of Hinsdale, keep four men employed and turn out from four to five tanks a week. The tanks are shipped to Bradford where Mr. Wares keeps men employed in putting them up for different oil companies in the valley.

— W. J. Milliken has been appointed Notary Public at Tarport. This is not a very lucrative appointment as the inordinate fee charged by the State for commission and seal will generally eat up all the profits for a year or two, yet it is a convenience to parties doing business to have a Notary Public handy.

— The report of the Grand Jury for December term is a rather spicy document.

— Our Senator, C. H. Seymour, has a place on the following Senate Committees:—Pensions and Gratuities; Mines and Mining, Retrenchment and Reform.

— The worst feature of the late snow blockade on the B. N. Y. & P. is the killing of one and seriously injuring of another of its employes in the attempt to get through the snow banks.

— The Four-mile well, near Olean, struck a vein of gas, and it is said, a good quantity of oil, a few days ago. Some curious and light-headed young men from Olean wandered up there last Sunday evening, and in striking a light to look around set fire to the gas and burned up the rig, engine, etc. It cost the boys $900 cash to satisfy their foolish curiosity.

— The Lyceum was well attended last Tuesday evening, and we are pleased to say, seems to be growing in interest. Among the exercises of the last meeting, one feature worthy of note was the declamation of Thos. Richmond. It was well delivered, and received many commendations from those present.

— The Democratic Legislature of last year took about $400,000 in the way of extra pay, which the Attorney General says was clearly illegal. Will they refund? They say they are for "reform."—Johnstown Tribune.

— Mr. Frederick May, Mr. Bennett's antagonist, is romantically described by a writer in the Cincinnati Commercial as "a man of superb physique, and as handsome as Apollo."

— Judge Mackey of South Carolina wears a gown in court in the English fashion, and in the rural districts, has the Sheriff, with a drawn sword, to escort him back and forth from the court-house to his hotel, thus strongly impressing the natives.

— Bradford has some cases of scarlet fever.

— The Era says a heavy tree fell across the Olean pipe line a few days since and two hundred barrels of oil were wasted before the damage could be repaired.

— The Pennsylvania road is doing a heavy freight business just now.

— We are under obligations to Hon. S. Ross for a copy of the Congressional Directory, an almost invaluable book in a newspaper office.

— The Government has information of a most disorderly and dangerous condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, caused by the violent acts of Mexican outlaws.

— The McKean Miner is evidently opposed to re-enacting the Local Option law.—Potter Enterprise.

The MINER is opposed to any useless agitation of the temperance question for the sole benefit of a few worn out Harrisburg politicians. We now have an excellent liquor law, and if the temperance people will use a little practical common sense and see to it that it is enforced, they will have employment for all their surplus zeal.

— When physicians commend a proprietary medicine, it is always unwilling praise, and means something. Hear this:

I have used Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years, and have found it to be what it is recommended.

F. W. HOGARTH, M. D.
Port Allegany, McKean Co. Pa.

This remedy is represented to be a specific for croup. To relieve whooping cough and asthma. To be a healing balsam for severe chronic cough. To loosen and never dry up a cough. Every dealer who sells this medicine will tell you that customers who use it, testify uniformly in its favor. Ask them and not blindly experiment in a case of so great importance.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong and dealers generally. n12-4t

—Our merchants complain that trade has been unprecedentedly dull since the holidays.

— The Bradford Era accuses us of mouthing on the temperance question, touching Bradford especially. When?

— Many of our readers have taken the precaution to shovel the heavy weight of snow from their roofs.

— When the B. N. Y. & P. road lost H. L. Lyman it seems to have lost all its spirit, brains and enterprise.

— Lent begins on the 14th of February (Valentine's Day,) and Easter falls on the first day of April (All Fools Day.)

— Ellicottville talks about having an opera house.

— The Warren Ledger authorizes the statement that an oil refinery is soon to be erected at that place.

— He was a well-meaning man, but they had been married a long while, and when he playfully asked her what was next to nothing she sarcastically answered that at this season of the year she thought his flannels were.

— A New York correspondent says Mrs. Tilton lives with her mother, and is poor. She keeps her two boys, but their father clothes them and pays their other expenses. The two daughters occupy the Livingston street house, and are highly thought of.

—The Cameron Press calls young James Gordon Bennett a common drunkard, and therefore argues that he ought to have been killed. The old gentleman is very severe.

LOST.—A young lady of this borough mourns the loss of a pet turtle. It was a present and highly valued. It answers to the name of "Bob's Turtle." She thinks it must have been stolen, as it was an affectionate little animal and would not have left her voluntarily.

— Mail agents and postmasters along the line of the B. N. Y. & P. have had an easy time of it for the past ten days. Their time is principally devoted to answering questions.

— If any of our rural cotemporaries crave the honor of having their brilliant articles copied in the Harrisburg papers all they have to do is to write a heavy editorial (the heavier and duller the better) arguing that the only way to keep the members of the Legislature from becoming common drunkards and thieves is to forever retain the State Capital in Harrisburg. The Harrisburg papers pick up and copy every line of such stuff they can get hold of, and when it is peculiarly silly they will even throw in a puff for the able rural writer thereof.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY, DEC. TERM, 1876.

To the Honorables the Judges of the several Courts of McKean County:

The Grand Jury of said county now in session respectfully report:

1st. That they have examined the county buildings, and find the jail in good order and for the most part well calculated to fulfill the object of its erection. We would however suggest that we consider it necessary that a bath tub should be provided for the use of prisoners.

2nd. The room in the Court House assigned to us (the same which has been occupied by the Grand Jury ever since the erection of the building) is filthy and unfurnished, having not quite enough rickety chairs to seat the present Jury of fifteen men, and we would recommend that said room be put in order and furnished with carpet, chairs, spittoons, curtains, &c. We would also suggest that the Court House bell should be placed in some position where it can be distinctly heard at least to the limits of the borough.

3d. We would respectfully represent that on account of the small number of Jurors in attendance at the present term business has been very much retarded, and is liable to be entirely stopped by the action of any four of their number; and we would suggest the importance of stringent measures to compel the attendance of future Juries.

4th. We would also state that a large number of indictments have been handed to us by the Prosecuting Attorney in which no prosecutor or witness for the Commonwealth could be found. That there is a wrong somewhere in this matter we are convinced, but are unable to say at whose door it lies.

In conclusion we wish to say that we understand a report has been made to your Honors that Grand Jurors were running in the streets to the neglect of their business and to the detriment of the interests of the county! In answer to this charge we would respectfully state that at no time since our organization (when there was any business before us) has there been fewer than fourteen of our number present.

N. Peabody, Foreman.

O P Coon, C P Lee, A B Blair,
C S Wells, D A Barber, L E White,
E C Dexter, H H Hamlin, A C Holden,
A W Newell, Wm H King, C Smith,
J T Kent, W W Ostrander.

Grand Jury Room,
Smethport, Pa. Dec. 21, 1876.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioners.
By the Court.

From the Bradford Era.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A most brutal and cowardly assault took place at the livery stable of Ben. Rodderbush, on Congress Street, at an early hour on Saturday morning, which will probably result fatally to John Kent, alias "Shorty," at the hands of one Thos. Withorup, a well known bruiser and rough in general. It seems that Withorup came here on Friday night in an intoxicated condition, attended the minstrel show, and afterward engaged a team with Shorty as driver to take him home. Upon arriving there he imagined he had lost his money and started back going to the stable and pulling Shorty out of bed, accused him of stealing the money, and beat and kicked the poor man in a horrible manner, to escape which he was forced to run out in the snow barefooted and undressed to a neighboring drug store to have his wounds dressed. It is a pleasure to know that this brute in human form was arrested and will be made to suffer the full penalty of law.

Since the above was written we learn that fears are entertained that Shorty's injuries will result fatally. Withorup waived an examination and unless he secures bail will undoubtedly find lodgings at Smethport.

The Reason.

This Thursday afternoon we sit down to tell the world and the readers of the MINER that for five long, dull and lonesome days we have been without mails from the outside world because the B. N. Y. & P. railroad has been buried out of sight under the beautiful snow (all except the elegant depot buildings and the managers.) The lawyer has not heard from his clients, the merchant has received no "please remits" and sight drafts, the lover misses those loving epistles from his Dulcinea, the printer hears not a word from his thousands of foreign subscribers who are so anxious to pay in advance, all because the B. N. Y. & P. has been buried under the "fleecy."

We want to tell the world these facts that we may receive proper condolence, and we want to tell our readers, that they may know why it is that the publication of the MINER is these days an affair of such thrilling suspense and uncertainty. Last week there were no mails until Thursday night. We issued the MINER Friday. There have been no mails up to the present writing since Saturday. When we shall issue this week's paper we cannot tell. We certainly shall not 'til we can get some news that is not a week old.

It is announced now that the road is clear and that a train started from Buffalo this morning, and that the engine run off the track at Arcade. We hope to get a mail to-night or to-morrow morning—unless there is a flurry of snow within the next few hours.

From the Potter *Journal.*

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—At the organization of our State Senate, on January 2nd, Hon. L. Rogers, of Smethport, was elected Journal Clerk. Every one who has had any experience in Legislative bodies knows the importance of having a Journal Clerk that has been thoroughly trained for the position, and who has in addition to his special education, great natural talents for the position. Mr. Rogers has both of these qualifications in an eminent degree. He is quick in his perceptions, writes rapidly, in the technical language of parliamentary bodies, and is able to endure any amount of incessant writing, without breaking down. Then he has been thoroughly educated in all that pertains to the duties of his position, by many years of study and practice. He was the Journal Clerk of the Constitutional Convention, and however long the sessions or confused the action of members, Mr. Rogers was always ready with his Journal the next morning, made up to the entire satisfaction of every one. We doubt if there are more than a half dozen men in the State who could have performed that service as satisfactorily for so long a time—one hundred and seventy-nine days. We congratulate the Senate of Pennsylvania on the wisdom which guided them in the selection of the gentleman who is to write up their Journal. If they shall do all things as well, the people will heartily pronounce the benediction, "well done, good and faithful servant," enter into the respect and gratitude of your constituents.

Oil.

The prospect that the enterprising projectors of the oil well now being drilled near this borough will be rewarded with a good well is very encouraging. On Monday, at the depth of little over 700 feet they went through about 20 feet of excellent first sand. Yesterday and day before there was a considerable flow of gas. The indications at the present depth promise all that the most hopeful could wish for. The first sand showing could not have been better. The second sand will probably be reached at a depth of about 1000 feet. Coolheaded operators are sanguine that there is oil in this valley, and the present well gives every evidence of being in the right place to strike it. If it does produce oil, even in small quantities, the future of this section has a happy assurance; if not,—well, we have only to pluck up courage and try again.

AN ELEGANT OFFICE.—There is not any doubt that Hamlin's new Law office will cast entirely in the shade any other similar structure in this part of the State for elegance and neatness and convenience of arrangement. It is a one story brick building, and therefore does not present a very imposing appearance from the outside, but in its interior finish and arrangement no pains or reasonable expense has been spared to make it in every way pleasantly and tastefully adapted to the uses intended. We congratulate our neighbors upon having such pleasant quarters.

LYCEUM PROGRAMME.—Following is the programme of Lyceum exercises for next Tuesday evening:

Declamation—Miss Mary Sartwell and Demont Haskill.

A Short Poem.—Prof. H. B. Farmer.

Fifteen minutes devoted to asking and answering questions.

Five minute speeches—Dr. E. G. Brown and H. F. Barbour.

Discussion of the following question: Resolved, That the co-education of the sexes is conducive to the best development of both. Mrs. E. Hamlin and Mrs. H. King, disputants.

ENTERTAINMENT—At Geo. Bafrett's, Thursday evening, Jan. 25th. Sleigh ride, oyster supper, and music provided by our young people. Those wishing to participate in the merriment will please convene as early as half past six at the residence of C. K. Sartwell, where the company will remain if the weather is unpropitious.

COM.

POSTMASTER SCULLY, of Pittsburgh, has resigned, and Hon. Geo. H. Anderson has been appointed.

It begins to look as if Grover and Cronin would both be convicted of a crime. So they ought to be.

A Paper.

READ BY MRS. H. BROWER, OF WISCONSIN, AT THE BURLINGAME REUNION.

Published by request.

I have been requested as the oldest member of our family, and the first child born of the Norwich settlers, to write a few reminiscences of early life at this reunion of our family after a separation of more than thirty years. Many changes have transpired since we last met. Our parents have been laid beneath the sods of the valley, but their children have been spared to come together once more upon the shores of time on this New Years day, 1877, at the house of our brother-in-law, H. Colegrove. Perhaps if spirits can know and sympathise with their friends from over there, our mother may witness and rejoice in the reunion of her children. To-day in this our native town with but one exception, J. D. Burlingame was born near Smethport, we had our births here, here was our first hearthstone laid. Our recollections go back and cluster around our childhood's home, and that of our grand parents who emigrated from the east to this town when it was a howling wilderness. Tongue cannot express or language portray the hardships and privations endured in the early days of the settlement. Some of us can remember the time when we were sheltered by a rude log cabin with split logs for a floor and oiled paper for window glass. There were no stores, and the tea instead of young hyson was wintergreen. Our apparel was of home manufacture, dyed with coperas and hemlock bark. Wolves, bears and panthers were numerous, and starvation often threatened the infant settlement; sometimes they were compelled to subsist on bran bread. Our father and an uncle with others once went to Pittsburgh in a canoe to get flour for their families, three hundred miles. The frost having killed nearly every thing eatable they cut browse for the cattle. Our mother was a woman of great courage and strong self reliance or she could not have endured the pressure of those early times. The men were often from home to open roads; there were none to travel or guide them but the blazes cut on the trees. Once our father was away for that purpose, our mother left alone with no door but a quilt for protection, saw a wolf approaching which she at first supposed was a dog, and endeavored to frighten it away; it moved slowly in the opposite direction; she concluded not to spend the night there alone; she run to the neighbors through the woods followed by the wolf howling answered by another. She reached a place of safety in a fainting and exhausted condition. The wolf not daring to attack her alone had her escape not been timely, our excellent mother would have been devoured. The young brides of to-day can rest safely from the ravages of the beast of prey. Not so with their grand mothers.

I recollect, when about three years of age, our father having built the morning fire went away to work. Our mother arose and having put a skirt over the night dress of her little son seven months old and setting him a distance from the fire, went to milk her two cows, leaving me asleep. As she finished she heard her baby cry, and running to the house what was her consternation to find him with his feet under the forestick in the live embers. She caught him up, washed his feet in a pail of water, and run with him to Esq. Gallup's. When I awoke my father and mother and an aunt living five miles distant were there ministering to the little sufferer. There were no physicians to summon; had there been perhaps our brother would not have been with us to-day. Scraped potatoes and poultices of slippery elm bark, with the knowledge of roots and herbs obtained from a few books, saved his life.

With no churches or meetings of any kind and no schools for many years, the first inhabitants were as well educated and intelligent as any people of that era; industrious persevering and economical from necessity. All honor to the pioneers of Norwich township! It is older than Smethport by some years. When I was six years old the now flourishing town and county seat of McKean county had but one house.

The march of improvement is hastening on. The steam whistle and locomotive have found their way up this valley, making the hills reverberate with their echo, equally as hideous as the howling of the wolf, but meaning progress and the rapid development of our mineral resources. Our earlier settlers have not lived to see what their descendants now behold. Our family and a majority of the inhabitants of this town are of New England ancestry, of Puritan descent, who brought with them all the characteristics of our pilgrim fathers and mothers of Plymouth Rock memory. The writer has wandered and found a home in the West for more than twenty years. We are proud of our cities and railroads, and the enterprise and culture it possesses. It is verily a great country; yet in a question upon the return of the Holidays, and often in dreams, have witnessed a scene like this. As this is the first meeting for many years it will undoubtedly be the last. May we so live that our example will be worthy of imitation by our posterity. Though sickness and death as in the past will invade our ranks while we remain, may unity, love and kindred fellowship, as branches from one tree, dwell among us. Our prayer is that we may meet one and all where separation is unknown. In our distant home this season will often recur to memory in the language of a mother, often exclaim, "My native land I love thee, all thy scenes I love them well. Friends, connections, happy country, I must bid you all farewell.

A. L. B.

DR. MARY WALKER being repeatedly refused an audience with President Grant, in relation to her claim for nursing soldiers during the war, at last sent a note to the President complaining of this treatment. The note came back endorsed:

Whenever Mrs. Walker will appear at the door of the executive chamber in apparel becoming her sex she will be admitted.
U. S. GRANT.

THE rector of a prominent Episcopal church in Brooklyn is subject to spells of absent-mindedness, and on several occasions when preoccupied he has exposed himself to the jokes and laughter of those who have heard his "mixed" speeches. The climax was reached last Sunday night. The rector had prepared himself with a sermon appropriate to New Year's eve., a feature of which consisted in warning his congregation of the wiles of the evil one. The text was from the New Testament, and a smile broke over the congregation as the minister soberly and with great emphasis said: "Christ healed the blind and raised the devil."—Ex.

Foreign Attachment.

C. G. BARRETT, vs JOSEPH LEWIS. } In McKean County Common Pleas, No. 79, June Term, 1876.

And now, Jany. 12, 1877, the plaintiff enters a Rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in this case.

W. J. MILLIKEN,
Plff's Att'y.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:

C. G. Barrett, the above named Plaintiff being duly sworn, says, that there is due to him from the Defendant in the above entitled Foreign Attachment the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents on the following cause of action, to wit: Defendant's promissory note dated September 10, 1870, for one hundred dollars and interest, the same being payable eight months from date.

C. G. BARRETT.

Sworn and subscribed this 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1877. }
C. K. SARTWELL,
Proth'y. n12-4t

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking the repeal of an Act entitled "An Act appointing Commissioners to lay out a State road from Kane to Lafayette in McKean County, Pa."

WM. FIELD.

Smethport, January 13, 1877.n12-4t

J. P. WENDEL,

SMETHPORT, PA.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,

SALT, PORK, LARD, DRIED BEEF,

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,

FRESH MEAT & OYSTERS

A SPECIALTY.

OYSTERS, CANNED GOODS & CONFETCIONERY.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gloves & Mittens.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Tobacco & Segars.

☞ All these goods will be sold as low as the market affords.

J. P. WENDEL,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

OLEAN, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK CASHMERES,
COLORED CASHMERES
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,
NOVELTIES IN ALL WOOL SUITINGS.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS.

LARGE LINE OF READY-MADE CLOAKS,
LARGE LINE OF WOOL SHAWLS.

WOOLENS.

COMPLETE STOCK OF BLACK BEAVERS,
NEW WOOLENS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS,
LARGE LINE OF FANCY WATER-PROOFS.

CARPETS.

NEW LINES FALL PATTERNS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BOOTS & SHOES.

VERY FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES.

DOMESTICS.

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We are in shape to sell these Goods at prices below competition, and are demonstrating it daily.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Anvils,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Casters,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Braces,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candle Sticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,

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Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
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Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
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Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
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Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
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Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
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Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
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Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Irons of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
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Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
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Locks,
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Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
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Oils,
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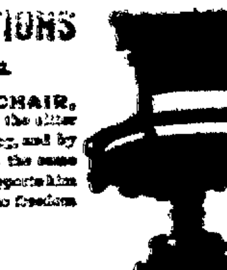

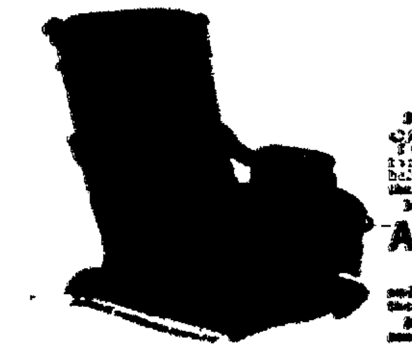

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Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, being the Pioneer Journal of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, as it is an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

[illegible]

Mr. E. W. Barnes, the New Orleans manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the bar of the House, and was asked what excuse he had to offer for the failure to produce before the House committee sitting at New Orleans telegrams called for in the subpoena served on him. He replied that his answer had been prepared by his counsel. The matter was referred to the Judiciary committee, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to retain Mr. Barnes in custody.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Chittenden (Rep.), of New York—For paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the government. By Mr. Bright (Dem.), of Tennessee—For the free coinage of silver dollars and making the same a legal tender. By Mr. Hunter (Rep.), of Indiana—To authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. By Mr. Kehr (Dem.), of Missouri—For the further redemption of legal tender United States notes.

Mr. Willis (Dem.), of New York, offered a resolution instructing the committee on the privileges, powers and duties of the House, in counting the Presidential vote, to ascertain whether any votes were given at the recent election contrary to the prohibition contained in the first section of the second article of the Constitution, forbidding United States officials to be appointed electors, and what ought to be done with them, and whether any and what provision ought to be made for securing a faithful observance in the future of such action; also to inquire into any facts affecting the fairness or the legality of any electoral votes certified to have been cast at such election, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted without a division.

A resolution inquiring into the disposition of United States troops was lost by a vote of 150 to 84—not two-thirds.

Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes. The resolution was defeated by 107 yeas to 82 nays—not two-thirds.

Mr. White (Rep.), of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that fears are entertained lest there shall not be a peaceful settlement of the Presidential question, and declaring that any attempt to prejudice and excite the public mind in advance of a decision by the authority provided by the Constitution is unwise, unpatriotic, and full of danger, and it is the duty of all good citizens to peacefully and faithfully abide by the results reached in accordance with the Constitution. Objection made.

A resolution to arrest Mr. Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and bring him before the House for contempt was adopted by a vote of 153 yeas to 33 nays.

Mr. Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill authorizing the formation of a mixed committee to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States. Made special order for the twenty-third inst.

Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, presented the credentials of David Dudley Field, of New York, who was then sworn in as a member of the House.

The House in committee of the whole passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Talk About the Vanderbilt Will.

The New York *Sun* reports great family disappointment about the distribution of the property to the sisters, and quotes William H. Vanderbilt as saying: "I will not consent to such a division as that of the will, and shall see to it that my sisters are more adequately provided for." A sort of understanding, it is said, was arrived at, that a sufficient quantity of securities should be transferred by William to his sisters to make up, with what has already been bequeathed in the will, one million as the portion of each. It would require about $4,000,000 out of William's fortune to make this arrangement. Mr. James M. Cross, one of the alleged dissatisfied parties, said that any allegation coupling his name, or that of his wife, with such proceedings was untrue. For private reasons all the heirs wished the will to stand, and he did not believe that any attempt would be made to break it on the part of even those who had most reason to think themselves treated unfairly. Her brother, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cross said, although reported to be among the most dissatisfied, appeared perfectly contented with his portion.

Good Advice.

When you go to New York, check your baggage for the Grand Central Hotel. The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished; the table unexceptionable, and when you leave the bill is made at $2.50 and $3.00 per day—prices having been reduced from $4.00 per day. It is the largest hotel in New York.

Come Now and Let Us Reason Together

Why do people so frequently say to Dr. Pierce: "I suppose your Golden Medical Discovery cures everything?" Because it has been the practice of knavish charlatans to manufacture worthless nostrums and attempt to dupe the ignorant and credulous by recommending them to cure every form of disease. To such an extent has this been practiced that it is no wonder that many have acquired prejudices against all advertised remedies. But Dr. Pierce does not advertise his standard preparations as "cure-alls," does not claim that they will perform miracles, but simply publishes the fact that they have been developed as specifics for certain forms of disease for which he recommends them, after having tested their efficacy in many hundred cases with the most gratifying success. It is a fact known to every well informed physician that many single remedies possess several different properties. Quinine, for instance, has a tonic quality, which suggests its use in cases of debility; an anti-periodic, by which it is efficacious in ague, and a febrifuge property, which renders it efficacious in cases of fever. The result of its administration will also vary with the quantity given and the circumstances under which it is employed. So, likewise, the Golden Medical Discovery possesses both pectoral and alterative, or blood cleansing properties of the highest order. By reason of these two prominent properties it cures two classes of diseases. First, those of the respiratory organs, as throat, bronchial and lung affections, chronic coughs and asthma, and second, diseases of the blood and glandular system, in which affections all skillful physicians employ alteratives, as in cases of blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swellings, tumors, abscesses, and in torpor of the liver, or "biliousness." While its use is, by its combination of properties, suggested in cases of pulmonary consumption, yet you need not take it expecting it will cure you if your lungs are half consumed, nor because it is recommended as a blood medicine would the proprietor advise you to take it, expecting it to cure cancer. It will not perform miracles, but it will cure grave forms of disease.

Catarrh, unless checked in the early stages, leads to dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. Taken when the symptoms first appear, Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is infallibly effective.

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed package marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser, on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendal, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the Great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

Liver Complaint.

In this disease Wister's Balsam has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances where patients had endured long and severe suffering, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when mercury had been resorted to in vain, the use of the Balsam has restored the liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

50 cts. and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

[From Wm. C. Potter, Waterford, N. Y.]

"A few years since I was so severely attacked with liver complaint as to be entirely unable to attend to my business. I consulted with the best physicians in our place, but they gave me no relief. After suffering for more than a year, being confined to the house much of the time, I procured a bottle of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used one-half of it I was able to resume my business as usual."

GOOD ADVICE.—If there is any of our readers who doubt the wonderful curative effects of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, let them write to any prominent citizen in Washington city, where it is manufactured, and they will learn that it will do even more than is claimed for it. Sold by all retail druggists, and at wholesale in all large cities. Price, $1.

There can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always use it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

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For those who suffer a cough to "run on" until the lungs ulcerate, or the windpipe and the bronchial tubes become hopelessly diseased; but for all who resort to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, in the early stages, there is immediate relief, and the absolute certainty of a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists.

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THE INSTRUMENT.

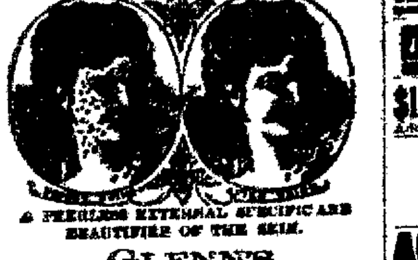
Few people in the civilized world to-day, among those who are interested in music and the forms of musical expression, have not heard of the Estey Organ, and smaller still is the number of those who do not, after practical acquaintance with the superior merits of that noble instrument, cheerfully concede the proud claim of its makers, that

THE ESTEY ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD.

The foremost musicians of Europe and America hasten to join their testimony to that of professional and amateur organists and instrumentalists, of all degrees of proficiency and celebrity, and all with remarkable unanimity affirm that no reed organs, of whatever manufacture, native or foreign, can possibly compare with those from the house of Messrs. Estey & Co. in power, tone, workmanship and style. Such a position and reputation can only be gained legitimately. Mushroom manufacturers that grow up in a night and flaunt their wares in the face of the public, gaudy and impudently, may seem to flourish for a time, but their prosperity is a lie, as their pretensions are a cheat. The sure success that crowns honesty, industry, probity and thoroughness is slow of growth; but when it comes it is steadfast and honorable to the end. The Estey Organs have achieved this success gradually, through years of sturdy toil, patient experiment, tireless watchfulness and unvarying promptitude in additions and improvements.

Thirty years ago the primitive prototype of the present magnificent instrument was made. Place the two side by side and read the history of a generation of industry and invention. Thirty years ago only the wealthy could afford to possess musical instruments of any sort, and thousands of churches were destitute of the charm of instrumental music in their worship. To-day the humblest home may have its fireside organ, to lend sweet attraction to the home circle, and the feeblest church or Sabbath school a beautiful instrument, to give voice and earnestness to its pious praise. This happy change is due to the Estey Organ more than to any other one cause. The constant and undeviating aim of its makers has been to produce a perfect reed instrument that should be within the reach of the popular purse in price. Every mechanical appliance that human ingenuity could devise and human patience perfect has been brought to bear upon this end. Trustworthy experience from all quarters has lavished its ripest fruit ungrudgingly to promote this object. The materials used have been rigidly subjected to every possible test that could in any way conduce to their serviceability and durability. What is the result at the end of thirty years? The lowest priced pipe organs that are worth buying cost $1,500. Messrs. Estey & Co. furnish for from $300 to $500 a reed organ so admirably balanced in tone and power that two-thirds of the congregation in an ordinary small church would suppose it a pipe organ if it was concealed from view. A really good piano from a reliable maker cannot be bought for less than $400 to $500. An Estey Organ, suited to the capacity and requirements of any family, may be purchased for $150 or $200, and a thoroughly good one for $70. This is practical philanthropy, of a quality as refreshing as it is rare. This is something worth working and waiting for; and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that all concerned—maker, seller, buyer and performer—reap an equal share of the benefits of a result so truly beneficent.

That which conserves the public welfare promotes private interest. Good wine needs no bush. Honesty pays best. Messrs. Estey & Co have proved the truth of these aphorisms, and in an age of shams have demonstrated that solid merit is the true touchstone of success. Nine thousand organs were turned out there last year and sent to every quarter of the globe, in more than one instance supplanting entirely the instruments of European makers in the old world. These organs represented a business of over one million dollars.



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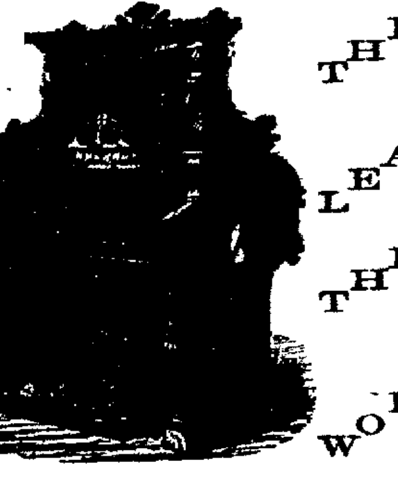

POPULAR ESTEY ORGANS.

THEY LEAD THE WORLD.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Scientific men, inventors and manufacturers from all parts of the world have visited the Estey establishment and unanimously pronounce it unsurpassed in perfection of detail and comprehensive system. Recommendations, such as flood the country for every conceivable invention of money making and money spending man, are cheap enough. Many that sound and read well may be bought for a song. At the present time, therefore, it is in order to quote a few testimonials which the Estey Organs have called forth, that are a test of value and approval which cannot be gainsaid—the voice of the masters in music bearing witness to that fine truism, as old as human endeavor and human fruition, that only true merit achieves true success:

[From **RICHARD WAGNER**, the Composer, par Excellence.]

"The tone of the Estey Organ is very beautiful and noble, and gives me the greatest pleasure. My great friend, FRANZ LISZT, is also charmed and delighted with them."

[From **MME. ESSIPOFF**, the Wonderful Pianist.]

"I have often had the opportunity to hear and play on the Estey Organs in St. Petersburg and Warsaw and was perfectly charmed with their full, sympathetic tone. On no other organs can be produced, with such purity and precision, the choir-like sound in the lower registers so similar to a fine church organ."

[From **HERR RUBENSTEIN**, Director of the Imperial Conservatory and the Musical Society at Moscow.]

"It gives me great pleasure to give due praise to Messieurs J. Estey & Co. for their really splendid Organs. The tone of these instruments is full, noble and charming and has the advantage of pleasing and captivating the ear. To these artistic qualities must be added that they are of solid workmanship and of the most elegant finish, and I doubt not their having an extraordinary success in Russia."

[From **CAMILLE DE SAINT SAENS**, Composer, Pianist and Organist of the Madeleine Church, Paris.]

"I have played upon the Organs of Messrs. Estey & Co., and been charmed with their quality of tone, which comes very near that of a Pipe Organ, and the resources it gives to the player."

[From **PAULINE LUCCA**, the Celebrated Prima Donna.]

"I have heard the beautiful Cottage Organs of Messrs. Estey & Co., of Brattleboro', and was astonished at the full, noble and sweet tone of these instruments, which resembles so much the Pipe Organ—a quality which I have never found in any other American organ or harmonium."

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Feb. 9th, 1876.

[From **OLE BULL**, the Great Violin Virtuoso.]

"After having played and examined the Cottage Organs of J. Estey & Co., I can fully confirm that they are the best substitute for the Pipe Organs in smaller churches and in schools, and that the smaller ones are very appropriate for family use and should be highly recommended.

J. H. NEBELONG, Organist."

COPENHAGEN, Nov., 1875.

"After having used and heard the above Organs, in our late concerts, we fully concur in the above statement, and say in addition that the tone is very beautiful, round and effective.

"FRED. BULL, Director of Music. OLE BULL."

[From **FRANZ ABT**, the World Renowned Composer and Author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," etc.]

"The Estey Organs deserve the highest admiration, as well for their beautiful, sympathetic tone as for their easy, delicate touch and solid, elegant construction. I consider them unsurpassed by anything I have ever seen."

[From **PROF. W. HOWARD DOANE, Jr.**, the Eminent Composer and Director, Cincinnati, O.]

"For purity and beauty of tone, for variety of combination, and durability of construction, I prefer the Estey Organ to any I have seen."

THE ESTEY ORGAN.

Every organ which leaves the Estey manufactory, from the little Cottage Gem, with its four octave manual and single set of forty-eight reeds, to the Double Bank Pedal Organ, with seven full sets of reeds and sixteen stops, bear the uniform stamp of entire faithfulness in manufacture. No need to puff such wares *ad nauseam*, with flaming advertisements like a quack medicine; no need to push their sales by cheapening the price. A simple statement of fact is their best recommendation. They are as perfect as human ingenuity, care and skill can make them, and are sold at the lowest price consistent with a fair profit. Whenever improvements are possible they are adopted at once, whether in workshop, machinery or instrument. Under such circumstances, it ceases to be a wonder that the sale of the Estey Organ is increasing with such rapidity, both at home and abroad; and that enlarged facilities for its production are already necessary, although the Estey establishment has been for years the largest reed organ manufactory in the world. Nine thousand organs were turned out last year. These organs represented a business of over one million dollars! Such figures are more eloquent in testimony of worth than the most flowery and skillfully worded sentences.

THE MAKERS.

The firm of J. Estey & Co. is made up of Mr. Jacob Estey, his son, Julius J. Estey, and his son-in-law, Levi K. Fuller. Mr. Estey, senior, is the veteran reed organ maker of America, if not of the world. He began the business in Brattleboro', thirty years ago, in a single room, with six workmen, and has made his way constantly forward, in spite of many disasters and drawbacks that often attend such enterprises. This fact is due to the man himself. He has made himself, through force of honesty, energy, shrewdness and perseverance. Plodding on and on, smiling at disasters by fire and flood, planting his feet resolutely on all obstacles, with indomitable faith in himself and his work, he has reached a very proud place among his fellows, while still in the prime of a hale and vigorous manhood. His executive ability is great. He knows every detail of the vast business and watches its daily progress with a marvelous approach to omnipresence. But, however absorbed he may be in this direction, he has never neglected his highest duties and privileges as a citizen. Always foremost in everything conducive to the public welfare, actively interested in affairs of church, State and society, his influence has been wide and good and the cordial esteem he has earned so honorably waits impatiently for a fitting opportunity to do him honor in kind.

The younger members of the firm, who have been active partners for a decade of years, had been trained in the business under the tuition of their senior for some time previous, and the partnership only served to concentrate their energies. They are young men of sterling natural ability, and seem to have been particularly well fitted for the positions assigned them. Mr. Julius Estey is at the head of the counting-room and supervises the multitudinous intricacies of the immense business with a clear-headed faculty that might well be considered a synonym for uniform correctness. The counting-room of a manufactory is where its heart beats. Health there means strong and regular pulsation through all the veins and arteries of workshop and storehouse. Mr. Fuller is at the head of the mechanics of the concern. His native talent, stimulated by a thorough mechanical training, has been invaluable and indispensable in the long and uninterrupted series of experiments and inventions which, under his ready and intelligent guidance, have been combined in the complete whole known as the Estey Organ. Both these gentlemen are, equally with their elder, in the van of every movement that tends to promote the public wealth and prosperity; as reliable, progressive, faithful and enthusiastic in all such matters as in their personal affairs. Character stamps these men as it does their manufactures. Positive merit is the underlying principle of their success.

THE MANUFACTORY.

The Estey Organ manufactory is well worth a visit to any interested in mechanical and art progress. The works are situated on an elevated plateau, overlooking a considerable portion of the village of Brattleboro'. They consist of eight main slate covered factories, which are forty feet apart, three stories high, one hundred feet long, and from thirty to thirty-eight feet wide. Near by is a gas house, which supplies not only the factories, but some portions of the village, with illuminating gas of excellent quality. A steam fire engine, named "J. Estey," is kept constantly ready for use and may be manned at a moment's notice by a drilled company of the workmen. A perfect system of speaking tubes and electric bells establishes instantaneous communication between the office and all parts of the premises. Over five hundred workmen are employed, and every care is taken to secure for them health, comfort and safety, as well as a perfect and economical working of the establishment. Many of the little rooms occupied by the tuners are made charmingly cosy with pictures and flowers, arranged to suit the taste of the occupants. The cheerful hum of machinery mingles with the chirping of thousands of reeds, and sends forth a not discordant song of industry which penetrates many of the pleasant homes of the workmen.